# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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## Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

E. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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LETTER PAPER, ruled and plain, Foolscap, note paper, letter and note envelopes, transparent and fancy wafers, Letter-wax, &c. J. H BURTON & Co.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

WE have been receiving this week from New York a fine stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Blankets, Glove, &c., &c., for sale at low prices. H. CADWELL.

February 31, 1852. 3t


## Poetry and Miscellany.

### TOO POOR TO PAY.

We were so poor when baby died,
And mother stitched his shroud,
The others in their hunger cried
With sorrow wild and loud:
We were so poor we could not pay
The man to carry him away.

I see him still before my eyes;
It lies upon my bed;
And mother whispers through her sighs,
"The little boy is dead."
A little box of common pine
His coffin was—and may be mine!

They laid our little brother out
And wrapped his form in white,
And as they turned his head about,
We saw the solemn sight,
And wept as little children weep,
And kissed the dead one in his sleep!

We looked our last upon his face,
And said our last good bye,
While mother laid him in the place
Where those are laid who die;
The sexton shoved the box away
Because we were too poor to pay.

We were too poor to pay a hearse,
And couldn't get a pall;
And when we drove him to the grave
A wagon held us all;
'Twas I who drove the horse, and I
Who told my mother not to cry.

We rode along the crowded town,
And felt so lone and drear,
That off our tears came trickling down,
Because no friends were near.
The folks were strangers—selfish men,
Who hadn't lost a baby then.

We reached the grave and laid him there,
With all the dead around—
There was no priest to say a prayer,
And bless the holy ground.
So home we went in grief and pain,
But home was never home again.

And there he sleeps without a stone
To mark the sacred spot.
But though to all the world unknown,
By us 'tis ne'er forgot;
We mean to raise a stone some day,
But now we are too poor to pay.

### FAME AND FORTUNE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

*Concluded.*

CHAPTER III.

Through a very dark passage I groped my way up a very narrow stair, and emerged at last into a small chamber, in which a man about fifty years of age was smoking a penny cigar. He was very tall and thin, with a small winking eye placed on each side of a preposterously long nose; his chin was also very long and prominent, and projected considerably beyond the yellow silk handkerchief which formed the ornament of his neck. He wore a dark green coat and buff waistcoat, and kept his feet on a chair, and eyed them from time to time, as if he were very proud of his boots.

"Servint, sir," he said, but not taking the cigar from his mouth. "*Mister De Bowing, I presume?*"

I bowed to this polite address, and he renewed the conversation by saying, "what flo you want?"

"I want you, sir, to hear me read a tragedy on which I have bestowed many months' labor; and perhaps you will find it adapted to the powers of your very talented company."

"There aint such a company for talent in all London," he replied. "I aint one of the asses as cares for Mr. Macready and Mr. Phelps, and them. I have a man in this company as can roar three times louder than either of them. I found him in a sand-cart in Derby, and pay him sixteen bob a week."

"I doubt, sir," I said with a smile, "whether roaring is the best qualification of a tragedian."

"Do you?" he said: that shows all you knows about it. When does the pit applaud most? Why, when the actor roars, to be sure! When did you ever hear a single hand follow a quiet speech like this here that you and I are now making to each other? I tell you there's nothing can be done without good lungs, and Mr. Martingdale always holloes as if he had a speaking-trumpet in his throat. But let's hear some of your play: I'll tell you in five minutes whether it will do." As I unrolled the manuscript he lighted a fresh cigar, settled himself more comfortably in his chair, and reclining his head on the back, gave to a casual observer the appearance of being asleep.

"Them's two of the cussedest fools I ever heard in my life," he said, when the Druid and his attendant had opened the first scene of the play. "All that about stars and roses must be cut out, for you make for granted that no man at ten shillings a week can do justice to a simile."

I submitted in silence to his criticisms, and went on.

"Fitz-Edward will never stand this," he said, when I had finished the first burst of passion between the rival brothers. "Why, you have given as much of the fat to Martingdale as to the first performer. You will have to make Mister Horsa sing much smaller than that."

"I thought you said Mr. Martingdale gained great applause by his powers of voice."

"Ay, but he never roars in presence of Fitz-Edward. When Fitz-Edward is off the Stage, then Martingdale can do as he likes, and generally cracks a lamp or two at the footlights; but when the leading tragedian is on the boards, he never rises above an ordinary talk. Therefore, put with all that 'ere about telling the north wind that it may sink navies, but never shall subdue the courage of a victorious sea-king. You must let Heugist take that 'ere lion by the beard, and teach it the might that dwells in a warrior's arm. Second-rate actors never take lions by the beard—mind that; as why should they?"

I had no reason at hand for any such hostile proceedings towards a lion, or any other animal on the part of Mr. Martingdale; and said I thought it possible to transfer the speech to a superior actor; and with a nod, and fresh puff of smoke, the manager signalled me to proceed.

Without any further interruption I finished the second act. I went on with the third, and took the long-continued silence for approval. I gave all the effect I could to the speeches. I was soft and pathetic when I read the speeches of Edith, and fancy I might have stood a competition even with the stentorian Martingdale in the part of the boisterous Horsa: but my auditor was imperturbable in his chair. He never moved—till suddenly, when I closed the roll of paper, he sat upright, and taking the cigar from his lips, asked me if I had done.

"Certainly," I said, a little nettled; "most of the people are killed, and all the rest miserable—I don't see what more could be added."

"Well, I never trouble myself about these things," he said, "for I leave judgments of plays, and all that sort of thing, to Ginger the stage manager. If you like to leave your play, he shall read it in a short time, and let you know whether he can cobble it into shape. But here comes Ginger himself; he can judge of a play by half a page." Mr. Ginger now made his appearance—a red-faced, dissipated-looking man; very shabbily dressed, and remarkably dirty.

"I'm glad you're come, Ginger," began the manager. "Here's a young gent has been reading a play to me for the last two hours, but it might as well have been an act of parliament, for bless the syllable of it could I understand; but it seems full of grand-sounding words and plenty of work. Something could be made of it, perhaps, if we cut it down into two acts, or put in songs and dances, and made a 'melo' of it."

"Will the gentleman stand anything?" inquired Mr. Ginger, snuffling through his nose, and looking inquiringly at me.

"I have stood a good deal already," I said; "and you may guess from that whether I shall flinch from standing more. Pray look at the play, and give me your opinion."

"Oh that makes a great difference," said Ginger, looking at me with more respect than he had shown on his first entrance. *He turned over a few pages, mumbled a speech or two, nodded his head in approval, and in a very few minutes handed the manuscript to the manager, and said, "I would undertake to run it for a fortnight certain and guarantee it for fifty pounds."*

"Would that please you, Mr. De Bowing?" inquired the manager.

"The offer," I said, "I understand to be this, that you will produce the play, and pay me fifty pounds for every fortnight of its run. I expected certainly, a different arrangement, as I had made up my mind to a payment down—but"—

Here the two gentleman, who had exchanged looks of surprise with each other for some time, burst into a laugh.

"Ho! ho! you expected to be paid, did you? I should like to know what for? I should like to know what right you would have to take my money for doing you the favor to make your name as famous as Shakspeare's. Don't I take all the trouble, and pay for scenery, and acting, and dresses—and everything? And yet you want me, besides all this, to give you a lumping sum of money. I never hear tell of such a thing; did you, Ginger?"

It was quite evident, from Mr. Ginger's expression, that such a thing had never suggested itself to his imagination. He stared, as if trying to command a view of the astonishing proposition, but evidently in vain; for after an effort to understand my words, by repeating them to himself, he turned in a hopeless manner to the manager and asked, "Does the young gentlemen really expect to get money for his play?"

"Shakespeare wouldn't get a farding," resumed the manager, "if he were alive at the present moment. As how could he, with such a vast amount to pay for scenery and dresses, beside thirty shilling a-week to many of the actors? They had nothing but a board in those days, I'm told, hung down from the ceiling, with the name of the place written on it;—all very good;—board eighteen pence;—name of the place a penny a letter. But what have we? If the town be Athens, haven't we temples and churches and whole sets of old men in kilts, and woods and academies, costing no end of money; and processions, and banquets, with no end of supernumeraries? So what money can be left for the manager, with his rent to pay, and actors to keep, and wardrobe to furnish? Why, none, or very little; and I should think it a most impertinent proceeding in Shakespeare, or any one else, that had merely written with perhaps a half-penny worth of ink on two-penny worth of paper, to claim any of the hard-earned profits of manager and actor."

"You will observe, sir," I said "that the author"—

"Has nothing to do with it—no more than the carpenter that laid down the floor of this theatre has to do with the dances that take place upon it. The author furnishes the deal boards; but we, sir—we are the people that dance upon them; and I suppose an audience don't come *here to look at the planks, but at the legs of the corps de ballet*—eh, Ginger?"

"I was not aware of the estimate in which original works were held," I said, folding up the manuscript.—"I thought theatres were opened for the encouragement of the drama—and"—

"So they are; but why should the encouragement be all on one side? Why shouldn't the drama be started for the encouragement of theatres? I don't like all play and no pay—eh, Ginger?"

"Then I withdraw my tragedy," I said coldly, "only thanking you for the trouble you took in hearing it read."

"*Don't mention it,*" replied Montalban; "I didn't attend to what was said. I only counted the number of scenes: and perhaps you don't know that you change thirty-two times, with fifteen different flats."

"But the young gentleman will gain experience as well as fame," interposed Mr. Ginger, who saw me take my hat and prepare to go: "he scarcely understood your proposal."

"Well, explain it to him yourself. I think it's uncommon liberal, and what I wouldn't offer, let me tell you, to Bulwer or Sheridan Knowles."

"Mr. Montalban is so pleased with your work," said Mr. Ginger, thus empowered, "that he will not object to give you a very large sum in case of success; but his expenses are so great in bringing out a new play, that he requires some sort of guarantee against loss. This is fair enough, you will grant, in the case of an unknown author."

I bowed to this; and in fact it appeared very reasonable.

"Well, sir, Mr. Montalban will give you four hundred pounds for your tragedy of Hengist and Horsa"—

Here I sprang up and shook hands in a vehement manner with the generous manager.

—"Receiving from you fifty pounds towards preliminary expenses, and the said sum of four hundred pounds to be made up by nightly payments, beginning on and after the thirtieth night, at the rate of five pounds for every night on which it shall be enacted."

"I don't know," I said hesitatingly, staggered by the proposed advance of fifty pounds; "I must consult a friend before I close with this offer. It certainly is tempting. How many nights should you think a good play likely to run?"

"O, that is a matter of chance," replied the manager "*The Bloody Milkmaid* had a run of a hundred and sixty nights, and I have known unmitigated 'screamers' go on for three hundred: I should say, at an average, your tragedy may run a hundred nights."

By a rapid calculation, I made out that there were seventy nights at five pounds secured to me by this calculation—and once more I shook hands with the benevolent fosterer of dramatic genius; and saying I would see him again on the morrow, and give him my final answer, I descended the dark steps, and stumbled over some person halfway down.

What was to be done, in order to raise the required fifty pounds, and to secure the benefit of a run of seventy nights? Three hundred and fifty pounds, besides the fame of a successful dramatist, were by no means to be thrown away, and I laid the whole matter before my mother. Ah! it was a happy consultation that we held that night. She had the money in her drawer, prepared for the housekeeping and expenditure of the next three months, so there was no difficulty about giving Mr. Montalban the sum he required. The month of non-paying nights would soon pass, and then there would be seventy nights—two months and a half—of fame and fortune?—What were we to do with the profits at the end of that time? Was it too late yet to go to Oxford at my own expense, and support myself in good style while there, by a tragedy every year? Or, should I go into the medical profession, or enter at Lincoln's Inn? Or—as my own inclinations suggested to me—should I persist in my theatric intention, and make my appearance in Hamlet?—Building many castles upon these various foundations—a bishopric, a baronetcy, the chancellorship, a name like Kean's and a fortune like Garrick's—we at last determined to secure the present opening, at all events, and leave the uses to be made of our gains to after-consideration. With ten new and glossy five-pound notes in my pocket, I proceeded next day to the Stepney Star. There is something in a full purse, which acts magnetically upon all who come into contact with the bearer of it. The very door-keeper, a half-starved-looking man, who sat on a three-legged stool at the private entrance to the theatre, rose with alacrity when I appeared, and put on a sort of smile. The scene-shifters touched their paper caps as I passed the wing where they were at work, and "Come in, my dear sir!" was pronounced in a very cheerful and friendly voice as I gave a tap at the manager's door.

He saw from my face that I agreed to his terms.

"It isn't the money I value," he said, "for this here fifty pound won't pay for the colors of the scenery; but I wish to have gentlemen, and none but gentlemen, concerned with my theatre; and a little security like this keeps the stage select. Besides, what is it after all but a loan? for you see how soon it is paid back again, with three or four hundred pounds added to it by way of interest."

"I consider it a very satisfactory arrangement, and beg to place these notes in your hand at once." So saying, I stretched the purse towards him; but he held up his hands, and recoiled with a sort of horror.

"You don't know business so well as I do, Mr. Dipbowing, and you don't know the delicacy I feel on all these matters of pounds, shillings, and pence, among gentlemen. Let me sign the agreement to accept your tragedy first, and then I can safely accept your deposit."

He drew out a sheet of paper. "Now this here," he continued, "is the agreement drawn out by old Ginger. I can't help thinking him too hard at a bargain; but what can you expect from a fellow like he, that has never associated with gentlemen and ladies, as you and I have done, Mr. Dipbowing? and, therefore, I have altered the clause which delays your receiving your nightly payments till the thirtieth night. You shall receive your five pounds, sir, every night after the eighteenth; and I wish, for both our sakes, it may run from here to Christmas twelvemonth. But don't say anything of this to Ginger—he is always blaming me for extravagance; and as he is treasurer and book-keeper, I must not quarrel with him about his bargains."

He signed the agreement, and put my notes in his pocket. "You are now entered on your dramatic career; and as a first proof, I beg you to consider yourself free to this theatre. You'll come and see us, perhaps, to-night."

I said I would, and asked if he had given Hengist and Horsa another perusal.

"No," he said, "I sent it to Fitz-Edward, who is ten minutes behind his time. He is always punctual, is that Fitz-Edward. O, you're here, sir," he continued, as the tragedian at this moment glided into the room.—"The call was for twelve o'clock, and I fine you three pence. The author of the new play, sir. I introduce you, Mr. Dipbowing, to Mr. Fitz-Edward."

"You shan't have a copper farthing—Sir, my respects to you—A pretty old rascal you are to insist on forfeits, when the notice is only stuck up in the morning—I have read your play, sir—And you are nothing but an old-clothes Jew, to talk about your paltry three-pences in presence of a stranger.—I have the greatest pleasure in making your acquaintance, and hope it may be mutually advantageous,"

To each of these observations he attached the proper look and action; scowling, and speaking with a very husky voice whenever he addressed the manager, and smiling in a very fascinating manner whenever he spoke to me.

"Your fine is forgiven, my dear fellow," said Mr Montalban, who was in high good humor. "Say no more about it, I beg, but tell us what you think of the play."

"I think very highly of the play, sir." Here I felt my cheek glowing with a thousand blushes. "The characters are, for the most part, well drawn; but it wants construction, and without that, you know, sir, language is of no use, and character ineffective."

"In what respect is it so deficient in construction?" I inquired.

"The interest is too diffused, sir. Horsa, in my opinion, ought to be cut out altogether, and I would certainly shorten Edith. The Druid's speeches are too flowery, and in the fifth act Hengist has undoubtedly too little to do."

"Why, sir, I interposed, "he does everything that is done; he rescues Edith from the burning temple; he defeats the confederated Britons; he reprimands Horsa; he soliloquizes on the state of the world if the sun were to be extinguished. I don't see what more he could possibly do, unless he had the whole act to himself."

"Perhaps, sir," replied Mr. Fitz-Edward, with a smile, "that might not be a bad idea; but as you wish, of course, to concentrate the interest in the principal character, it is quite out of keeping to give such a very prominent scene to Edith as that where she recovers, first from the fainting fit into which she was thrown by Horsa's appearance, *and then from the insanity into which she was driven by* the news she heard of me. That is sure to bring down three rounds: and that is what I can't afford. Faintings and madness are great advantages the ladies have over us, and are only admissible in a regular woman's play."

I suggested Ophelia as a proof that insanity was sometimes admitted in a secondary personage in a tragedy.

"O, Shakespeare—ah, clever man, no doubt," said Mr. Fitz-Edward; "but great allowances are always made for him. A great man—but still I think he may be improved."

"Do you not Hamlet, sir!" I inquired.

Fitz-Edward frowned. "I am principal tragedian, sir," he replied, "and have the round of all parts of the kind. I thought I was better known to fame; but I believe it all arises from a jealousy of Mr. Macready. I have every reason, sir, to believe that he sends home from America, every week, a set of infamous attacks, that appear against me in the *Stepney Rescued*, a detestable publication, which I never see, and of course, disregard."

"Oh, of course," said Mr. Montalban; "who cares what a halfpenny paper says? And yet, Mr. Debowing," he added in a lower key, "it might not be a bad move if you send the editor five shillings occasionally."

"Corrupt the press, sir?" I exclaimed.—"The purity of the press is the palladium of British liberty. If that fountain of fame, of justice, is defiled at its very source, what are we to expect?"

"Why, favorable notices, and puffs that do us good," replied Mr. Montalban; "but, for my part, I wishes them ere fountains would keep themselves clear, for they do *no more benefit to a real good thing than to a precious* bad one. I know I've corrup-ed 'em long enough, and got very very little return for my money. Here are sixty box-seats set apart for the gentlemen of the press. When we have a very taking performance, and could fill the house with a paying audience, don't they, or their friends, come with their sixty orders—a shilling a-piece—three pounds—and pocket eighteen pounds a week of my money! And perhaps, after all, notice us in three lines, or even find fault with the whole performance? It's just the same as if I gave 'em the coin: only they would turn up their noses at the hard cash, but take their front seats with all the dignity of a set of goats as has paid for their admittance."

"And yet, sir," said the tragedian, "it wouldn't do to quarrel with the press. There is the *Stepney Drop Scene*, a remarkable affair and intelligent publication, whose judgments are always to be depended on."

"He writes in it himself!" whispered the manager to me; "and cuts up poor Martingdale in the cruellest way possible."

"As for me," I said, scarcely attending to Montalban's explanation, "I will keep free of the press—I will neither bully nor bribe, but trust entirely for success to the merit of the play and the genius of the performers."

"What I can do, sir," replied Mr. Fitz-Edward, softened by the compliment, "shall not be wanting."

We shook hands. "Now, I conclude," he added, "you will attend to the few hints I have ventured to give you, and you will shorten Horsa and Edith down to three lengths a-piece."

"I will see what can be done without damaging the general composition," I replied, as I received the manuscript from his hand, and wished Mr. Fitz-Edward good morning. "You see what a life a manager's in," said Mr. Montalban when we were again alone. "I would far rather keep a lunatic asylum than a theatre, if it weren't for the attachment I feel to the stage. The quarrels I have to appease, and the good temper I have to exercise, would wear out any other man in a month!—Come in," he added, in a voice of thunder. "What brings you here bothering me in this manner when I am settling important business with an author of distinction!" The person, who had opened the door at the first intimation, now came into the room—a little woman very round and fat, dressed in a gay-coloured silk mantle, and a pink bonnet, with a white veil doubled over the upper part of her face, revealing nothing of her countenance but her mouth and chin. The veil she threw up, and fixed very bright and very angry eyes upon the manager.

"You will never learn politeness, you intolerable old swindler," she began, "and I give you fair notice I won't stand any more of your impertinence. If Ginger ha'n't spirit enough to revenge me, I will show you I have spirit enough myself. Your servant, sir," she said, turning to me. "I believe we met on the stair yesterday?"

"Miss de la Rose?" I timidly inquired.

"The same," she said, with a stage courtesy; "and delighted to hear we are likely to have something novel from your pen."

"I was not aware," I said, "the secret had spread so far."

"Oh, Ginger told me," she replied with a smile.—"Annabella has the measles, and Ginger, who was sober last night for a wonder, gave me a sketch of Edith."

I looked a little confused, I suppose; for Mr. Montalban flew to the rescue. "Miss de la Rose," he said, "is married to Mr. Ginger, and has eight children; but we still keep her stage name in the bills; for, as she is our youthful heroine, we don't like the pit to fancy that Juliet and Desdemona have been married for fifteen years."

"Fourteen, Mr. Montalban," she interposed. "I was wedded almost in my infancy, before judgment had expanded, or sense had come into my foolish little head—a creature of impulse then as now; and nervous ever the expiation been." When she pronounced the word judgment, she looked wise; when she spoke of her foolish little head, she tossed it as if she had been still fifteen; and when she quoted Lady Randolph's melancholy line from Douglas, she put on the most dismal expression I ever saw.

"I am enchanted with the notion of that noble Saxon maiden; all fire and passion—all tenderness and despair! Ah! Mr. de Bohun, if you had seen me before fate united me to Mr. Ginger! I feel as if it were a portrait, and have made up my mind to do every justice to your excellent creation."

"Then," said Mr. Montalban, "we will put the play in rehearsal at once, and in a week from this time, perhaps, sir, you will do us the favor to come and judge of our two first acts."

"But, Mr. Fitz-Edward," I said, "he proposed some alterations." "O! did he?" interrupted Miss de la Rose; "then I know what he wanted you to do; to extinguish me, sir! But he shan't. I have as many friends in the gallery as he has, and I'll show proper spirit—I will—against the pretensions of a contemptible muff like that rascally Mr. Snook"—

"Ohe," I said—

"Why, Snook is his name. I recollect him as callboy in a barn at Nottingham, and many's the time I've seen his vulgar little face come out of the porridge-pot in Macbeth. He shan't diminish me a single scream—I'll have 'em all; and as to dying, I'll die with any woman on the stage."

"Never mind Fitz-Edward," said the manager; "leave me the manuscript to be copied, and let them fight it out their own way."

With this arrangement I was, of course, very well pleased, and took my leave, with a persuasion that there was as much acting off the boards as on them. My mother was enchanted. She saw fame and fortune fairly within our reach. "And good news seldom comes single," she said, "for I saw in the papers to-day, after you had gone to the theatre, that your uncle, Colonel Bawls, has been deputed to England on some important business with the ministry, and is expected in London next month."

"Just in time," I replied, "to hear of the triumph of my play. He will perhaps expect the dedication. I can tell him he will be woefully disappointed. He is a hard-hearted, purse-proud nabob."

"His letters are very short, certainly; but in the main he is as kind as I could expect, after offending him so in my marriage. And afterwards too," she added, with a slight blush visible on her cheek.

"In your marriage with the representative of the De Bohuns he could surely see nothing objectionable."

"O yes, he did. Your father was only a curate—not very rich, and Hildebrand thought I threw myself away. He never wrote to my husband, nor my husband to him, but each thought unkindly of the other. Your father couldn't bear him because his grand-father had been in trade; and he sneered at your father because he boasted about his ancestors in the time of Richard the First."

"William the Conquerer," I interposed,

"So my life was made unhappy by the quarrels of two such near relations. And when your father died, Hildebrand, though he offered as much assistance as I required in money, wrote so unfeelingly of my loss that I declined his aid. In about a month after I had thrown off my widow's dress, a gentleman sent his card, and said he had come from Captain Bawls. When he was shown into the room, I saw a tall white-haired man, supporting himself on a stick, and evidently suffering much from rheumatism or some other painful complaint. His name was Major Bowster, he told me all the adventures of his life: how he had got an appointment in some ceded territory, that gave him a great income; how he had saved thousands and thousands out of it; how he had come home, having no friends of his own, and was anxious to be comfortable the rest of his days; and so he would leave me to his friend Bawls' letter, and call for an answer next day. I opened the letter, and found it to contain these words: "This is our major, old Bowster; a good-hearted fellow, and as rich as a Jew. I have told him you are just the wife for him, therefore marry him without delay, and he will never trouble you about his penniless ancestors who went to the crusades; for his father was a miller."

"I am glad you ordered the miserable plebeian out of the house. I wish I had been old enough to kick him down stairs."

"The last time I heard of him," replied my mother, "he was General Sir Alfred Bowster, and one of the most influential men in India; but he may be dead now, for I haven't heard of him for several years."

I thought there was a tone of regret in my mother's voice, as if she would have been pleased to be Lady Bowster, with all that Indian influence; but as I knew that her only object in wishing for the possession of wealth and power was to pour them all upon my unworthy self, I had not a word to reply; and, after a hasty dinner, I hurried off, to avail myself of my new-found privilege of a free admission to the Stepney Star.

### Women at Home.

"It may be only a fancy of ours," says Mrs. Kirkland, in one of her admirable essays, "that Providence has so decidedly fitted woman for household cares, that she is never truly and healthily happy without them; but if it be a fancy, it is one which much observation has confirmed."

We commend these words to serious consideration.—The general bad health of females, in what are called the respectable classes, is a subject to which we have often referred to; for it is one that affects not the happiness of families merely, but the weal of the whole community; not the present generation but future ones also. Physicians tell us that not one lady in ten, in a great city, enjoys robust health. Mrs. Kirkland, we suspect, has explained the cause. It is certain that woman generally, who are not compelled to labor for a livelihood directly, neglect exercise almost entirely, and hence bring on themselves dyspepsia, nervous disorders and other diseases. To perform house-work is too frequently considered degrading. Even where the mother, in obedience to the traditions of her youth, condescends occasionally to labor, the daughters are brought up in perfect idleness, taking no bodily exercise except that of walking in fine weather, riding in cushioned carriages, or dancing at a party. These, in short, who can afford to hire servants, cannot demean themselves, as they think, by domestic labors. To make up a bed is regarded often as exhausting beyond description; to sweep a carpet is viewed as worse than field work in a cane-field; while to scrub—alas! modern feminine language, copious as it is, has no words to characterize this inhuman and cruel task. The result is that all such fine ladies lose what health they started life with, becoming feeble in exact proportion as they become fashionable.

In this neglect of household cares, American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife or a duke's, does not despise her household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our publication fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to her servants pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from sheer ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind. If she does not lounge on *the sofa*, reading novels all day, and growing paler and more nervous every year; if she does not weaken her chest and injure her eyes by stooping over crochet-work, or embroidery; she drives about shopping, or visits for the purpose of gossip, or sleeps till noon to recover from the fatigues of the last night's ball; in a word, in one way or another, she injures her health most fatally.

Men find occupation in business, in literature, or in a profession; and an idle man is proverbially considered in peril of soul and body. How is it that women act so universally as if they were exempted from the evils of indolence? Want of occupation rarely leads them into great vices, and therefore they fancy it does not injure them at all. But alas! there are small vices into which too many fine ladies fall, such as backbiting, enviousness, and gossipping generally, which if they are not as gross as the sins of idle men, are bad enough. If household cares were more generally attended to, we should see but little of these evils, and women in good society would be much happier, and much more truly loveable. This is plain speaking; and the truth must be out. It is not the fashionable gad-about, who lives on false excitement, that wins or retains the love of a man of real worth. A thousand times dearer is she who like the wife Wordsworth has immortalized, does not consider domestic duties beneath her:

"I saw her, on a nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too;
*Her household motions light and free,*
And steps of virgin liberty."

We fear, however, that it will take more than this, or more than all the journals of the nation, to remove this cancer of social life. But the press can, at least, do something. While so many of the evils under which the sex suffers are laid to the charge of man by Worcester Conventions, and other feminine assemblies, here is one that *woman has brought on herself*, and to which we call attention.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

### Marriage Trade in France.

There are few, perhaps, of our readers who are not aware that there is in Paris, a number of offices in which forlorn Benedicts and fair dames in a state of single blessedness, may, for a consideration, have themselves duly provided with partners for life; few perhaps, will believe that people of respectable positions in society, and even of rank, have resource to these matrimonial agencies. Such, however, is the fact; and we have seen it proved by the report of a case in the newspapers, in which M. Foy, the great marriage broker, is represented as having got judgement from a law court against a dishonest client for £400, for having negotiated the marriage of the niece of a marquis.

The marriage brokers, and this man Foy especially, are accustomed to advertise their establishments, day after day, in the newspapers: and their lies, are as generally accepted by the population, as those of an upholsterer, a coal dealer, a lawyer, or a physician. Does not this reveal a curious state of society:—

"M. Foy, there's a guinea; I want to be married; the girl must be handsome, young, respectable, and have money."

"My dear sir," says Foy, "you have just called in the nick of time; Baron Bingo de Binko sent for me yesterday to marry his daughter. Go to her—there is the address—my

# Political and General News.

## The Fall of Rosas.

From the New York Daily Times.

The defeat and retreat of the Dictator of the Argentine, of which we have information indirectly through Bahia, is an important era in South American politics. It marks a retirement of the republican theory before the monarchial. The seeds of empire conserved in Brazil, are viride-cent; and diffuse their leaves and seminal *principles* further and further along the continent. From the Rio Grande they have now scattered themselves to the La Plata; and will hardly stop short of the Andes and the Pampas. The growth is rapid, like all tropical productions.

Another arrival may describe in detail the movements of the allied army. Gen. Urquiza was understood, at previous advices, to be approaching the Argentine capital with a force of twenty or twenty-five thousand men. One half of his troops were furnished by the Emperor Pedro II. The rest were from Urquiza's own presidency of Entre Rios, or volunteers from the recently emancipated Uruguay. The Government of Paraguay, represented by Carlos Lopez, was engaged to supply whatever aid and comfort the allies might require. Each man of the invaders was filled with all the fury against Rosas, that a personal and private wrong, of unspeakable magnitude, might be supposed to inspire. The papers of Rio and Montevideo have been in the praiseworthy habit of keeping a daily calendar of the Dictator's atrocities, standing at the head of their columns, marked with a black stone, as the very *dies nefasti* of wickedness and unparalleled tyranny. The entries in this criminal diary were not obliged to have reference to actual occurrences. Thus, if we read,

"March 24, 1851.—The monster Rosas caused three hundred foreigners to be put to death in the streets of Buenos Ayres."

it by no means follow that such a transaction really took place, but simply that the capacities of the arch-enemy were equal to that or any similar example of fiendishness. By these and a thousand other ingenious means it has stolen into the popular faith that Rosas is the last and greatest effort of nature in the way of monstrosity, and that his nature is that of the great enemy of souls, only a trifle more concentrated, and thickened, and darkened, into a perfect witch broth of iniquity. Of course, the hatred thus begotten has served for a powerful stimulus to those whose courage might otherwise ooze out. A common antipathy, not sympathy, has held the assailants together, and appears to have prospered their arms with a flood of victory. Rosas, with all the means and men he could muster, has been beaten. The invader is at the threshold of the capital, and there is neither will nor way to keep him out. The fall of Buenos Ayres is decreed, and so ends a strange, eventful history.

Juan Manual Rosas may as well have his obituary notice now as hereafter, for he is politically defunct. His part in South American affairs has been a leading one for a score of years past. Those are not weak and inconsequential men, who manage, we care not how, to leave their mark upon the age they live in. Rosas has certainly done so.—He has acted conspicuously throughout a long, tragic drama. The opening scene would present him, thirty years ago, as a wild rider of the Pampas; the boldest and most skillful cattle-hunter of the plains; the idol and model of the savage *gauchos*. Then came the bloody scene of 1828, when the unburied body of Dorrigo was murdered by Lavalle, and his gigantic chief suddenly presented himself at the capital in the character of an avenger of blood.—The triumphant elevation of the conqueror to the Presidency of the sovereign State of Buenos Ayres, and the Government of the United Provinces of the Argentine followed, and the hero of the desert was the hero of the field and the cabinet. His reign, for notwithstanding a strict observance of republican forms, his rule was never shared or limited, has been none of the mildest. All political transitions and disturbances in South America turn in blood. Majorities are made there by decimating the minorities. The tracks of the Dictator have had a sanguinary dye from the first moment they become visible. But who supposes for a moment that his Government, or any other in such a condition of society, could be conducted on peace principles? Had his accession to power taken place at one of those calm moments, when popular passions are quiescent, and had his authority been granted by a free and deliberate act of the masses, then might it have lived on in a sort of national innocence of blood.—But the beginning was ensanguined by an unsparing waste of life, and the beginning has colored all that came after. Nor has there been any care to ascertain what degree of clemency was compatible with safety. Rosas has been reckless in his cruelties, and indiscriminate in their bestowal. The weight of his tyranny has been intolerable. But that his vindictive measures have ever been wanton, we do not believe. They are the suggestions of a refined, unalterable selfishness, an overweening love of power, and a consciousness that to part with it would probably be to part with his life. His atrocities, if they deserve the name, have been committed in self-defence, and have been magnified beyond all reason and credability by the inveterate animosity of those who have suffered beneath his iron rule.

For the rest, it is impossible to say what advances the Argentine Republics might have made, had their political circumstances been different. The pride and ambition of the Dictator, we cannot doubt, would have willingly spent themselves upon national development, if continual foreign aggression and internal intrigue had not necessitated the devotion of all his faculties to self preservation. There certainly has been strife and disputation enough to insure the commercial preeminence of Buenos Ayres over Montevideo, if an amplitude of those materials could effect it. But Buenos Ayres, like Philadelphia, is inland, and cannot rationally hope to compete successfully in trade with Montevideo, the Southern New York, seated conveniently by the sea-side and the river mouth. In no internal improvements or social advancement has the influence of the dictatorship been realized beneficially. If any praise be his, it is simply that of keeping the Republic stationary for twenty years, after a congress of convulsions and perturbations had threatened to hurl it back into the chaos of hopeless and utter barbarism. We may, at all events, reasonably anticipate improved commercial facilities, if not other advantages, from the revolution.

Rosas, and the fair, accomplished, universally beloved Donna Manuelita, are reported to be sheltered by the British flag, on board a British steamer. Their destination is said to be England. With all the craft of Louis Phillipe, the dictator is understood to have invested large amounts of wealth in foreign securities, provident for the events that have just overtaken him. Verging on three score years, the quondam *guacho* of the pampas may yet live to shine in the fashionable *salons* of Paris, or drawing-rooms of St. Jame's Park; and if the miraculous Manuelita fails to gain an aristocratic alliance in England, it will not be for want of money, charms, and other recommendations of the *personelle*. The Buenos Ayrean will find himself quite at home among the retired and hepatic East Indians of the Warren Hastings school.

THE "BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE."—The N. Y. Sunday "Atlas" furnishes the following paragraph relative to the hero of one of Mr. Weeds's recent letters from Europe:—

Mr. Henry Wykoff, who was recently convicted in Italy, of attempting to abduct Miss Gamble, an American lady, "fat, fair and forty," is the illegitimate son of the late Mr. Henry Wykoff, formerly a large capitalist of Philadelphia. The father bequeathed the son a large fortune, which he had most sedulously garnered. It is not true that he has squandered his inheritance. He may have sunk large sums of money in his numerous speculations and schemes; but the money did not come out of his own pocket. He is now a man of large fortune. Everybody acquainted with Mr. Wykoff, well knows that he is by no means a prodigal in the disbursement of his means. His rule of life has been to make every penny double its value every year.—It may be true that he sunk thirty thousand dollars on the Republic newspaper, but it is not true that he was the sufferer.

AN INDEPENDENT VAGRANT.—A woman named Ann Small was recently convicted of being a vagrant, and required to $500 security for her good behavior. She forthwith handed over $500 in gold as a collateral security, and $50 for a fine which had been imposed on her, not however, with the slightest idea of getting it.

There are only two states in which the punishment of death is not inflicted, R. Island and Mich.


# Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1852.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

☞ Hereafter the publication office of the *Observer* will be at No. 9, Brown's New Hotel, State street; where we will be happy to see all our old friends, and as many others as may wish to favor us with their advertising and jobbing patronage. The Books and Accounts will be kept for the present at the printing office, over Williams & Wright's Exchange office, where those in arrears will confer a favor on us by calling and paying up.

☞ Boats arrive and depart daily from this port.—Dunkirk and Buffalo are still under the ice, and will remain so, it is thought by the "oldest inhabitant," until some time during the summer. When the first boat arrives at either point we will let the world know it—that is, if such an event takes place in this generation. We have heard it said, by those who profess to know, that in the magnificent harbor of Darkirk, which at its narrowest point is full sixty miles wide, the ice is froze clear to the bottom, and the ice King has got a fast grasp upon the rocks!

☞ All the Magazines for April—Harper, The International, Graham, Godey's and Sartin's,—can be had at the Cheap Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Thompson's Bank Note Detector for April, the best in the Union, can be found at the Cheap Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.—With the present abundance of counterfeit money in the market, no man is safe without one of these Detectors.

☞ We have received the April number of the "Pennsylvania Farm Journal," an excellent Agricultural Magazine, published at Lancaster at $1 per year. A. M. Spangler, publisher; S. S Haldiman, Editor.

The Genesee Farmer for April is a good number, and we are glad to know there is a large quantity of such an excellent farm paper taken in this region.

LAND WARRANTS.—Congress has passed one act, and that act has become a law. We refer to the act making land warrants assignable. The act declares that "all warrants for military bounty land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same which have been or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing made and executed after the taking effect of this act, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owner of the warrant or location. *Provided*, That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant, in paying for the same, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: *Provided*, That the warrants which have been, or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of said laws or of this act, may be located according to the legal sub-division of the public lands, in one body upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: *Provided further*, That when said warrant shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States, in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the tract of land located." This act may be interesting to some of our readers, hence we have given the above synopsis of the bill.

☞ ROUGH NOTES," is the somewhat excentric title of a new paper just started in Buffalo, a few numbers of which has reached us. It is neat in appearance, and "silver gray" whig in politics, and is conducted with much spirit and ability. Geo. Reese & Co., publishers; M. Cadwallader, Editor.

☞ INTERESTING TO CIDER DRINKERS.—Neal Dow in a private letter says that the Maine liquor law does not forbid the manufacture of cider. It is not intoxicating when manufactured. It may be freely sold when new, and afterwards kept for vinegar. But after it becomes intoxicating, it cannot be sold except by city or town agents.

☞ Our friend of the Dansville *Herald* will allow us to introduce to his notice Dr. Robert Faulkner, who has left this city for the purpose of locating in the pleasant village of Dansville. The "Dr." is one of the "b'hoys," and a Democrat of the first water.

☞ We notice that D. B. Derby has again fitted up the old stand of Derby & Monfort with a new stock of Rifles, Fowling pieces, and other articles in his line.—He sells cheap, and knows what good articles are. Drop in and see him.

## Let them Have Them.

Messrs. E. G. Duthl, Henry Graeff, John Bingham, Jacob Dock, J. K. Morehead, Israel Painter, George W. Harris, William F. Leech, Thomas S. Clarke, Jeremiah Butler, S. B. Moorehead, and William B. Foster, transporters between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have memorialized the Legislature of this State for a lease of the entire line of our State works. The proposition is to lease the finished lines of canals and railroads of the State for a term of ten years, from the first day of August next, and keep the same in as good repair as when received, and pay for the first year $800,000; for the second $850,000; for the third, $900,000, and for each succeeding year, $1,000,000—the payments to be made monthly, and secured by the deposit of $100,000 in State Bonds. They further propose to extend, in addition to the above payments, $300,000 towards the improvement of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad during the term of their lease, and also to double the capacity of the locks on the Deleware division of the Pennsylvania Canal; and on the completion of the road to avoid the Inclined Plains, on the Alleghany Portage Railroad, to pay eight per cent. per Annum on the money hereafter appropriated and expended towards the construction thereof. We hope they will have sense enough in the Legislature to accept this proposition, as the works now do not yield half the sum, and thus at once increase the revenue of the State, and get rid of the swarm of office-seekers that now infest the Capitol from the advent of a new Canal Commissioner until every "mud boss" is appointed. As it is, the State is yearly disgraced by the appointments made, and the scramble for them. Let them have them we say.

## Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg last week, a full delegation from every district in the state being present. Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Susquehanna, acted as permanent President, supported by the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A motion was carried to proceed *viva voice* to express the preference of the Convention for a candidate for the Presidency; when Gen. Scott received 113 votes, and 5 were given for the "nominee of the National Convention." Ex-Governor Johnston, Morton M'Michael, and John C. Kunkel, were appointed delegates to the National Convention from the State at large. Elijah Babbitt, Esq. is the representative delegate from this district. At the evening session, on the third ballot, Jacob Hoffman, Esq. of Berks, was nominated for Canal Commissioner. Alex. E. Bowen, of Northampton, James Pollock, of Northumberland, and Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, were appointed Presidential electors for the State at large. Christian Myres, Esq. of Clarion, is the elector for this district. A series of resolutions were unanimously reported and adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* with nine cheers for Gen. Scott. We are glad they gave him all they had to give—*cheers*.

☞ Ovid F. Johnson, who was Attorney General of this State under the administration of Gov. Porter, is at present in the Liberating Army, under command of Carvajal. He was wounded in the recent battle near Camargo.

## Another act in the South American Drama.

The History of the South American States is the history of a tragedy. From the leading of Cortez to the present day blood has marked the track of its people. One tyrant has fell but to make room for another—one army has conquered but to be conquered in its turn. How long this will last time alone can determine; but if we may judge the future by the past, it will be so until that "manifest destiny," against which short sighted politicians so delight to sneer, shall have carried the victorious standard of the descendants of the Puritans of the North and the Huguenots of the South, across the plains of Mexico, over the Isthmus of Darien, and down the fertile coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific until the resistless march of their institutions meet in fraternal embrace on the bleak shores of Cape Horn.

In another column we have copied from the New York *Times*, an account of the fall of Rosas, the tyrant of the Argentine Republic—a republic, by the by, which, like all South American Republics, existed only in name.—The History of this man, if it could be written, would probably afford one of the blackest pictures in the annals of modern tyranny. Some thirty years ago—it may be more—Manual Rosas was a bold hunter on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres. Then he little thought of ever becoming the terror of his kind. He aspired only to be a successful hunter of the herds of wild cattle—a rich trader in hides and tallow. Circumstances, however, made him a hero, a Dictator, and it may be that circumstances have conspired to make him what he is—a bloody, restless tyrant.

It was in 1828 that Dorrigo, the President of the State of Buenos Ayres, was murdered by Lavelle, a rival aspirant; and it was then that Rosas, a partisan of Dorrigo, turned his attention from the occupation of a hunter to that of a warrior. He was successful, and the once wild hunter of the Pampas, (remarks the Cleveland *Democrat* in speaking of him,) "became instantly the President of the country, and soon after established the United Provinces of the Argentine. The form was Republican; but that was all. Rosas admitted no limited rule, and shared neither with chief nor people the power he held. Nor was this all, nor the worst. From the first, he moved on with bloody intent, and ever after, all his acts bore the mark of a murderer's hand. Minorities were decimated; the waste of life, throughout his career, was most shocking; and no deed was too wicked, no crime too atrocious, for the monster to counsel or commit, if thereby he might tighten his grasp upon Power, or shatter the combinations which his wild tyranny had created.

There are those, we are aware, who say that Juan Manual Rosas could not help himself. Their argument is: "Every contest in South America is tracked by blood; chiefs lead and armies fight, expecting office, and the spoils of office, if they win; death or exile if they are defeated." But it will not avail. He was a conquerer, and firmly seated in power; a ruler for years with none to wrestle with him; yet never, for a day, was his bloody hand quit, and never for a moment did he attempt to conciliate, to harmonize, to try how far the safety of himself and his government could be made compatible with clemency, or even a parental dictatorial rule. Doubtless his cruelties have been exaggerated. We dare say many a chief has fallen under his fatal blow, who was striving to strike a blow as fatal at Rosas. But making every allowance for the reports we have of his barbarity and sanguinary character, we know of no man yet living whom the world could more justly denounce and damn as one of earth's blackest villians.

But his hour of defeat, if the reports we hear are correct, has come. A common hate, if not a common patriotism, banded together the various chiefs in opposition to him, and they have been triumphant. Rosas has fled from his capital, and with his daughter taken shelter on a British steamer, and soon will tread the soil of Europe as securely as any other man. It is said that he has invested large funds in English securities, and thus the crafty tyrant will have enough to support him in style while he may live.

All Americans and English living at Buenos Ayres, and all parties in South America, honor and love Rosas' daughter, Donna Manuelita. "It is strange that so good a child should have so bad a father," is the common remark in speaking of her. She prayed for mercy over [illegible] just. She was to the sick, sorrowing, and suffering, wherever she could reach them, a constant friend, and many a wife, mother, and sister owes the escape of husband, son and brother, from the executioner's hand to her generous interference. We rejoice that she is free, and trust her power may, at last, wake even so brutal a tyrant as her father, to a sense of justice, and to the necessity of repentance."

## "The War of the Roses."

From present indications the red rose of Scott and the white rose of Fillmore are destined to have as great a name in whig history as the red and white symbols of the house of York and the house of Lancaster have in the history of "merry England." Though there may not be any blood letting in this contest, as in the war of the two roses referred to, there can be no doubt that a great deal of ill-blood has already been engendered in the rivalry, and not a little ink spilt in the onset of the friends of the two aspirants. Which will ultimately triumph is a question yet to be unrolled from the web and woof of time. Here at the North the red rose of Scott appears to rally around it the greatest number of followers, while, per contra, at the South the white rose of Fillmore is seen in beautiful harmony with luxuriant cotton fields and their woolly headed operatives. There is no doubt that, had Gen. Scott been as bold and as anxious in the avowal of his opinions on the Compromise Measures as he was some years since to proclaim himself a "Native," the whigs, North and South, would with one accord have, ere this, rallied to his support, for it is a notorious fact that our opponents have a "holy dread" of a "mere military chieftain," and look upon the elevation of one to the Presidency as worse by far than "war, pestilence and famine." To be sure, this "war, pestilence and famine" opinion they doubtless wish to be interpreted as Rory O'Moore interpreted the dream, by contraries: or it may be that Scott is not a "mere military hero," in their opinion, though one can hardly find any other qualification which commends him to their support. Be this as it may, however, Gen. Scott could have managed his card, we think, so as to have secured the prize he has so long sought, a nomination from the whig party, if he had seen fit to have avowed himself a Compromise man. Such a course would not have damaged his chances with Seward & Co., for that "small potatoe" firm don't care three coppers for "free soil, free speech, or free negroes," only so far as that notable cry serves the end of a hobby to ride upon—they care more for spoils and place: and that, Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Executive chair, deprived them of; hence they hate him. Hence they would be content with Scott even though he bought a slave every day before breakfast, roasted him for dinner, and warmed him for supper. And it is this knowledge on the part of Mr. Fillmore's friends of the hollow-hearted insincerity of the "free-soil" advocates of Scott that renders them more determined than they otherwise would not to allow their favorite to be set aside to make room for "availability," or the still more ignoble reason, "revenge!" Hence, the war of the Roses, as the day of the meeting of the whig convention draws nigh, is becoming more violent, and the partizans of each more set in their determination to out-wit the other. How it will all end, as we have before said, is to be revealed; but one thing we are certain, let the Democracy but heed the warnings of the past, and give us a good candidate, and it will matter little, so far as the result is concerned.

NEW TERRITORY.—The inhabitants of Carson's Valley have applied to Congress for the establishment of a territorial government over that region which lies between Utah and California. They propose the name of Piota for the new territory. The region is said to be capable of maintaining a large population, and probably it may, in a few years, form a new state.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* newspaper has changed hands; and it is about time, we think—Messrs. Forney & McKean having been succeeded as Editors and proprietors of the paper by Wm. H. Horn, Esq., late of Baltimore. We *hope* the paper will now cease to be the "organ" of one man, and become an efficient Democratic journal. It is to be a penny paper hereafter.

☞ AN ANXIOUS CANDIDATE.—Gen. Scott, who has just been formally nominated by the whigs of this State for the Presidency, is becoming very anxious to please all sides. Not long since he was a rampant "Native," having written a letter once taking strong ground with that party. This letter caused considerable excitement in the whig party at the time. That the General might have a fair chance of recovering the ground which had been thus lost, W. E. Robinson, of New York, wrote to him asking his views, &c., relative to Native Americanism. To this letter Scott gave answer, professing to recant all his former expressed opinions. Upon the publication of this last letter of Gen. Scott, the Philadelphia *Sun*, the organ of the Native American party in that city, says:

"It is to the great Whig *party* that we address ourselves, inviting their attention to the prospects now before them. If they desire the votes of twenty thousand Native Americans, let them promptly resume the direction of their own affairs before it is too late. We well know the sentiments and opinions of the Native American party on this subject; and we know that without their votes, the Whig candidate for the Presidency can never succeed in Pennsylvania. Gen. Scott can never obtain the support of the Native American party."

Whether Gen. Scott will again change front remains to be seen. It is true he has an overweening ambition to be a candidate for the office of President; but whether such ambition will again compel him to swallow his own words as he did that "nasty plate of soup," is not quite certain.

EXPERIENCE VS. THEORY.—An ounce of Experience is worth a pound of Theory, is a political truism acknowledged by all. Here is a case which the advocates of the Maine Liquor Law will do well to ponder over. Two or three years ago, the people of Chester county petitioned the Legislature for a law to prohibit the sale of liquor in that county. Accordingly an act was passed permitting each township to decide the question of license or no license for itself at every Spring election, and choose a Board of Licensers to carry out its decision. For the first year or two most of the townships elected Temperance Boards, but it appears they are getting tired of the experiment, and are returning to the old way. At the election on Friday, two weeks ago, as we learn from the Chester county papers, Liquor License Boards were elected in nearly every township. This is a pretty fair, and by no means encouraging sample of the practical operation of extreme measures to promote temperance, such as the Maine Law, and similar enactments, unquestionably are.

CUBAN JUSTICE.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Cuba, relates the following as a specimen of the treatment to which foreigners are exposed in that island, unless protected by their own government; and our government, it appears, in the hands of its present administrators, is not capable of taking care of its citizens. Does any one suppose that such injustice as is related below would be tolerated for an hour if affairs at Washington were in the hands of the Democracy? For one we do not. Protection to the humblest of its citizens is one of the cardinal principles of all Democratic administrations:

"In September last, a locomotive, directed by an American engineer, ran off the track, in consequence of an ox suddenly springing upon the road in front of it. No injury is recorded to have happened in consequence. No human foresight could have guarded against the accident, the passengers on the train testifying to the entire innocence of the engineer, and exempting him from all blame. The tribunals themselves admit that there was no cause against him. Yet he has lain in prison from that time to this, and there is no prospect whatever of his release. The Consul at Havana and Matanzas have interceded in vain. They have only received an untrivil notification that their duties are purely commercial, and that no transgression of the strict line of their duty will be tolerated. Although the matter has been represented at Washington, no action has been taken by the Government. The chances seem to be entirely adverse to the release of the captive, otherwise than by death; for it is almost a physical impossibility that an American can survive the heat of a tropical summer in a dungeon. As I have seen and conversed with the prisoner, notwithstanding a rigid rule that prohibits such intercourse, I can speak confidently as to the facts. Under the same circumstances, a British subject would have been discharged in less than thirty days."

OUR STATE DEBT.—From Gov. Bigler's late message on the finances of the State, to the Legislature, we learn that there is now due and unpaid of the bonds of the Commonwealth, $2,491,255, bearing an interest of six per cent; and a balance of nearly one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like rate of interest, besides $1,390,000 at five per cent. Together with this, over two millions will fall due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854. The Governor suggests that the State avail itself of the present easy condition of the money market, to negotiate a new loan at a lower rate of interest, for the cancellation of these matured bonds. He believes that the bonds of the State, exempted from taxation, could be negotiated at such rate of interest as to make a very desirable saving to the Treasury.

The Richmond correspondent of the Washington *Telegraph*, in giving a report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Virginia, last week, says "a very exciting and interesting debate took place between Mr. Wise and Mr. Claiborne, in which the Accomac orator paid a high tribute to the Tyler Administration for old John's vetoes of the bank, tariff, distribution, &c., which raised the Democratic standard from the dust whore it trailed." He then says:

"I do not think the convention will be brought to an expression of preference for any one for President. Hon. Daniel S Dickinson, of New York, would secure the vote of the convention, above every other man. I have been astonished to see the universally strong sentiment manifested for him. He is spoken of by members as a patriot pure and incorruptible. But no opinion will be expressed."

BEGINNING EARLY.—Here is evidence that the summer of 1852 has already commenced at the South. The Hopkinsville (Tenn.) *Rifle* states that Thomas C. McCreiry and John S. McFarland, Democratic and whig Electors for the Christian District, were to address the people at the Court House in Hopkinsville, on the first of April.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—We learn that this far-famed family of Vocalists will visit this city next week, on Wednesday, and give one or more of their inimitable concerts. When here some years since they commanded a large audience, and we doubt not they will do so now.

☞ The Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad Company, met at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and appointed W. Milnor Roberts, Esq. Chief Engineer, and George E. Eichbaum, Esq. Principal Assistant Engineer. The Board directed that three several engineering parties should be organized, who are to be employed as soon as possible in prosecuting the necessary surveys. One of these parties is to examine and locate the route between Pittsburgh and Kittanning and one between Kittanning and the State Line.

☞ Reuben Edmondson, better known as "Jack Bowers," the most noted thief of the Mississippi valley, died lately at St. Louis. He was sixty-three years of age, and stated in a confession, which he made just before his death, that he had been arrested one hundred and fifteen times, and incarcerated in various prisons sixty-one times. Like nearly all other *great villians*, he was a *temperate* man. It is only the petty rascals who are intemperate. Sobriety is one of the essentials of success in rascality as well as in honesty.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—This subject is before the Massachusetts Legislature. We notice, that some large employers have voluntarily adopted the system. When mankind shall have become Christianized, and scientific enough to apply their Christianity to affairs, we do not believe they will find it necessary to work half that number of hours, to command for all an abundance of the means of subsistence. But we do not expect ever to be let off with much less than an average of fifteen hours a day.

☞ The story that Miss Clark, the charming and talented "Grace Greenwood," is upon the point of embarking for Europe with the design of appearing on the stage in England, is a ridiculous fabrication. This charming writer may indeed visit the Old World in the course of the coming summer, though even this is not fully determined upon; but she has not the slightest intention of attempting any historic performance, either in the connection alluded to or any other.

## EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

☞ Henry Clay will be seventy-five years old on the 12th of this month!

☞ Senator Bright, of Indiana, has lost his eldest son, a lad, it is said, of much promise.

☞ CONCERT.—The Hutchinson Family, we see by a Pittsburgh paper, intend to make us a professional visit soon.

STRIKE.—The Chicago Journal states that a strike among the shipwrights and caulkers has somewhat seriously affected the fitting out of vessels for below.

☞ Such weather! and such mud!—a real Spring! and such an April, as this bids fair to be, is scarcely within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant."

☞ On the 26th two men were fatally wounded, and two killed, by a premature explosion while blasting Pot Rock at Hell Gate, New York.

☞ Such lots of travelers, and such lots of grumbling, and such lots of mud, as our city is just now blessed with, has not been heard and seen this side of Dunkirk before.

☞ Lola Montes is all right on the Maine Liquor Law. She is opposed to drinking—but very found of the intoxication of the dance.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* establishment has purchased a press capable of printing 15,000 copies of that double-sheet paper in an hour. It is said to be the fastest in the country.

☞ It is stated that Kossuth will sail from Boston for Europe, early in May, and that he expects a revolution to occur in Hungary in July. He will be disappointed in this expectation, we think.

☞ The Odd Fellows of Boston are to erect a splendid Hall in that city, within the ensuing year. It is to be of granite, four stories in height and will cost $80,000. The amount is to be divided into shares of $20 each.

DOCILE.—The Editor of the Crawford *Democrat* is perfectly docile this week. Like a Bantam rooster caught out in the rain his military feathers look rather muddy. When he crows again we will let our readers know it.

☞ A beggar boy applying to a lady in Boston one day last week, for money to get a dose of castor oil, was called in, and the oil was administered *gratis*, despit his grimaces.

☞ The Ohio Supreme Court have decided unanimously that county subscriptions to railroad companies are constitutional. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky have decided the same.

IRISHMEN.—Senator Shields lately remarked, that "Irish blood was to be found in the veins of nearly one half of the people of the United States." This will account for Gen. Scott's "blarney" letter to the Irish.

☞ Somebody sent the editor of the Reading *Gazette* a marriage notice the other day, with a message that if there was any charges for its insertion he must take it out in *salts*. That is what we should call a *physical* insult!

☞ H. K. Morrill, one of the publishers of the *Cold Water Fountain*, was cowhided in the street at Gardiner, Me., last Saturday. The *Fountain* abused the father of Joshua Dean, and Joshua made up his mind to *hide* the source of the *Fountain's* flow of abuse.

☞ The liquor dealers of New York had a meeting at French's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and raised nearly $50,000 for the purpose of setting up a newspaper to be devoted to their interests. It is suggested it be called the "Morning Eye-Opener, and Daily Brandy Smasher."

☞ Lola Montes visited one of the Boston public schools the other day, and received tokens of welcome from the pupils. During her visit to the Latin Department, she expressed her satisfaction with the exercises in a Latin speech.

☞ One of our exchanges is responsible for the following—not us: "A disconsolate Benedict, who has achieved a blank in the connubial lottery, horrifies with the following libelous effort: Why is matrimony like a maiden? Because (emphatically) it is a *dam-sel*."

☞ Gov. Wright, the Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Indiana, is emphatically a working man. He made a speech when a candidate for Governor, in a Court House in Indiana, every brick of which was made by himself.

☞ Two married ladies, in St. Louis, last week, met a young man upon the street, and gave him a severe cowhiding. They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places.

☞ PROFESSOR.—This is one of the most latitudinous words in the language. It applies to every thing human and divine. The latest use of it is a prefix to a chap from Yankeedom named Gardner, who is now traveling the country peddling soap. "Professor of Soap." P. S. no longer stands for *postscript*.


# New Advertisements.

## To the Ladies.

MRS CURTIS will open her Spring Stock of MILLINERY, on Wednesday, April 7, when she will be happy to see all who may favor her with a call.

Erie, April 3, 1852. 3t

## REMOVED!

MR. WILLIAM WILLING has removed his Music Store, to Beebe's Block, on the corner of French and Sixth street, in the rooms formerly occupied by O. L. Elliott.

Erie, April 3, 1852. 3t

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned has resumed the general practice of Medicine, in partnership with Dr. J. L. STEWART.

Erie, April 3. A. BEEBE, M. D.

## DOCTORS BEEBE & STEWART.

PRACTISING Physicians and Surgeons. Office and Residences—Seventh & Sassafras Streets.

Office hours from 7 to 8, A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7, P. M.

A. BEEBE, M. D. J. L. STEWART, M. D.

## CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE taken JOSEPH McCARTER, Jr., into co-partnership with me in the Grocery and Ship Chandlery business. The business will be conducted hereafter under the name of Clark & McCarter.

D. S. CLARK

N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, will please make immediate settlement, as it is necessary to have my old business closed up.

Erie, April 1, 1852. D. S. CLARK.

## Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of and order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Erie, will be sold, on the premises, in Harborcreek township on Monday the 19th, inst., the following described piece of land situate in the Harborcreek township, Erie county, bounded as follows, to wit: on the East by lands of J. M. Moorhead, on the South by lands of Joseph Curtis, on the West by land of James McWilliams, and on the North by the Buffalo Road, containing about Four Acres, and being part of tract No. 186 subject to the life estate of their father, Robert Johnson.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, of said day.

TERMS.—One half to be paid on confirmation of Sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest.

JAMES MOORHEAD,
Guardian of the orphan children of Robert Johnson.

April 3, 1852. 3t-47.

BANCROFT'S History of the United States—Vol, 4th.
Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine.
International Magazine for April.
Blackwood's Magazine for March.
Thompson's Counterfeit Detector for April.
"The Seven brothers of Wyoming, or, Brigand's of the Revolution," and
Lady Feverel, by the author of Valentine Vox. Received this day by Express, at J. B. GUNNISON & SONS,
Erie, April 2, 1852. 3T New Book Store.

## New York Store Emporium of Dry Goods!

*No. 6 Bonnell Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.*

The place for Bargains, competition defied!

THE Subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their Customers and the Public, that they have removed from No. 2, Wright's Block to the above store, and will be receiving during the next week, a New and Splendid assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, either in Quality, Beauty, Variety, or Cheapness. Customers will find the assortment complete in every department: being connected with a large Establishment East, their facilities for obtaining New and Desirable Goods are unsurpassed. Those who wish to save at least 25 per cent in purchasing Dry Goods, will please call and examine our Dry Goods and Prices.

"Sell, and never be undersold," is our Motto. Remember the New York Store, No. 6 Bonnell's Block.

MERRICK & DAVIS.

N. B. New Goods received from Auction weekly.

Erie, April 3, 1852.

## DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm Seigle & Gingrich, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 27th of March. The Books and accounts of the firm are left in the hands of H. Gingrich at the old stand for settlement.

Erie, April 3, 1852. 3tp C. SEIGLE, H. GINGRICH.

## FRESH ARRIVAL.

JACOB KOCH, No. 7 Reed House, is now receiving his Spring Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, all of recent importations, of unexceptionable styles and qualities. Having resided long enough in town to become familiar with its taste and to understand its wants, it was my study when making my selections in Broadway and Chestnut st., to buy the goods suited to the city trade, with what success my customers may determine on inspection of my large stock of Goods which it will afford me pleasure to exhibit, urging no one to buy who is not perfectly assured in regard to quality and price.

Erie, April 1, 1852.

## SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY

5[illegible] bushels at [illegible]

1000 " E. Fish's, Albion
1000 " G. Shoemaker's, Girard,
2000 " My Warehouse, Fairview,
400 " John Dodge's, Erie
200 " B Stillman's, Harborcreek,
100 " Norman Nash's, North East,
40 " J. F. Bardo's, Quincy

I have the above BARLEY at the above specified places, and have selected it myself from 50000 bushels bought by the lot expressly for seed. The quality is superior, and I will warrant it entirely free from all foul stuff, and equal to the very best raised on Erie and Chautauque counties.

I will loan the above choice Seed to the Farmers, and also contract their crops on the most favorable terms. With enlarged facilities and conveniences for storing Barley, I would respectfully solicit it from my numerous customers and friends, a continuation of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to me.

Erie, April 1, 1852.

## Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of T. L. P. Stone, dec'd, late of Greene township,—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Z. E. WEBSTER, } Administrators.
JOHN BLYS, }

Greene, April 1, 1852.

## TO DRUGGISTS,

*Apothecaries, Perfumers, Confectioners, Patent Medicine Venders and Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Articles.*

THE PRACTICAL ADVISER,

Or, Compendium of over One Hundred Receipts. For the use of Druggists, Apothecaries, Perfumers, Confectioners, Patent Medicine Factors and Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Articles.

Edited by HORACE EVERETT, Graduate and Member of the College of Pharmacy in the City of New York.

*Also*—The celebrated Receipt of Professor Willard, for making good soap at one cent per pound, that will wash better and quicker without labor than any other soap ever manufactured. This alone is worth fifty times the price of the work to the Trade. Exclusive wholesale Agent for the United States and Canada,

H. W. LANDON,
109 Nassau St., N.Y.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. Post Office Stamps enclosed to the Publisher will pay for one copy, which will be sent free to any part of the United States. Stationers, Booksellers, Newspaper Agents, &c., enclosing a cash remittance will receive the work at a large discount off.

April 1, 1852.

DR. O. L. ELLIOT,

Has removed to the South side of the Diamond. First door east of the Bank.

Erie, April 1, 1852.


*To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:*

The Petition of John Brawley, of North East township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, at the house now occupied by himself, in said township.

He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

JAMES BRAWLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of North East, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed for by the petitioner, is proposed to be kept, do certify that James Brawley, the above named petitioner, is of good repute for hones

# News by Telegraph and Mail.

O'RIELLEY'S LINE—Office in Wright's Block.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

*LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.*

**$1,500,000 in Gold.**

NEW YORK, March 31.

The "Crescent City" arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening, with 519 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold, and San Francisco dates to March 24.

Among her passengers are J. H. Clay Mudd and Judge Davis, Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

The Cresent City's passengers made the first trip over the Panama Railroad to Navy Bay. All the passeagers on the Isthmus were taken off by the Northerner and Oregon.

The Steamship "William Penn" arrived this morning from San Juan and Navy Bay, with 300 passengers.

The town of Downieville was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult.

The Legislative proceedings are of little interest.

The Whig Convention met on the 9th, and the Democratic on the 23d inst. They elected Delegates to the National Convention, but left them free on the Presidential question.

Efforts to call a Convention to revise the State Constitution, are being prosecuted with energy, and a bill for that purpose has been introduced in the House.

Several defalcations have lately come to light. The Treasurer of Calaveras county has absconded with $20,000; and the Treasurers of Sacramento and Tuolumne, to large amounts.

Mr. Bartlett and the Boundary Commission, arrived San Diego, having lost all their animals. Mr. B. at last accounts was in San Francisco.

Crime is on the increase, particularly, burglaries and robberies.

Weather fine, Spring promising.

The fugitive Slave bill was likely to pass the Senate. Later accounts from the Downeville fire, represent the loss at $750,000.

A great project is on foot for organizing a company to go to the South Fork of the American River.

A series of Indian atrocities have been committed on the Feather River, and a company of some 100 miners had executed summary justice upon as many of the Cu[illegible] as could be found.

The steamship, North America, was wrecked on the night of the 28th Feb, about seventy miles south of Acapulco.

She had an immense number of passengers on Board, all of whom were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

A number of Indians had been arrested in Onion Valley, for murdering a traveller, and several of them executed.

It says that the miners have adopted a method of separating the precious metal from the clay, known as "sluicing," which will add largely to the yield of gold, and give an impulse to the trade.

Two Sydney men, supposed to be connected with a large set of villians, who had committed robberies at Calaveras Co diggings, were arrested by the people and executed on the spot.

The Whig State Convention was in session three days, and its proceedings were somewhat stormy. Their delegates are W. F Stuart, J. O Goodwin, J. H. Clay Mudd, and R. W. Heath, and are said to be in favor of Webster.

The Democratic Convention was in session four days considerable feeling and excitement prevailed at first, owing to their being two sets of delegates from San Francisco.

The Convention elected as delegates, Judge Lyon, Joshua Holden, W H. Richardson, and J M. Cobarrius. An attempt was made in both Conventions to instruct their delegates on the Presidential question, but it failed.

The Northerner from San Francisco to Panama, had 70 passengers, and $1,500,000 in gold on freight.

Charles H. Dexter and Capt. Daniels were found cut to pieces in the beds at Spanish Bar, on the 16th

OREGON.—Oregon advices to the 23d ult., are at hand. All was quiet and commercial affairs dull.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A curious phenomena occurred at Honolulu in the latter part of January. The sea rose to such a height as to submerge several houses and plantations. The incident is attributed to submarine volcanic agencies.

The shipments of gold from San Francisco, for the fortnight previous to the sailing of the "Oregon," were [illegible] $2,000,000.

The remittances to the Eastern ports are said to be more governed by the balances actually due to, or collected on account of these ports, than by the supply at the time. A large yield is expected this Spring.

The name of "Webster," in the Whig State Convention of California, drew down thunders of applause.

The Democratic Convention rejected a resolution nominating Senator Douglas for President.

Oregon papers announce the resignation of Judge Nelson of the U. S. District Court.

Several passengers on the "North America" are said to have been sick with fever and some to have died.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The "Southern Press" recommends the holding of a National Convention of the friends of Southern Rights, in their only safety, owing to the predominance of Abolitionism in the old parties.

Dr Baldwin, formerly of Philadelphia, but latterly of California, has been indicted for purloining papers from the State Department, he being a Claimant under the Mexican treaty, and the papers relating to the claim.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., March 31.

The law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, has passed the Senate; 17 to 15.

BOSTON, March 31.

The "Fremont Temple" was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000 It was mostly occupied by [illegible], who were insured to the amount of $12,000. The fire was discovered about 1 A. M., and in one hour the structure was in ruins. The Temple was valued at $80,000, and was insured for $42,000 in Boston, Lowell, Salem and Portland offices.

The "Canada" arrived here this morning, about 11 o'clock.

HALIFAX, March 30.

The steamship Canada, with one week later news from Europe, arrived here this morning.

She brings 63 passengers. The Cambria, from Boston, reached Liverpool on the 16th and the Baltic at 9 A. M. on the 19th. Cotton has slightly declined—sales of the week 45,000 bales, including 30,000 to the trade.—The market for breadstuffs was extremely depressed, and effect sales in flour or corn concessions had to be made to prices. Provisions were in improved demand at rather better prices. The political intelligence presents no features of marked importance.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 30.

The mass meeting on the subject of the N. Y. Mint was a most indignant one. The resolutions boldly announces that Philadelphia will retain the whole mint or that the Quaker City will soon be the Commercial Metropolis of the Union and that she will soon monopolize the California trade.

BOSTON, March 30.

Jesse Muntzes publishes a caustic letter to Epes Sargent in reply to his strictures upon her recent visit to the Boston Public Schools, and defies any living man to prove the basest act cast upon her character.

Isaac Teller of the Suffolk Bank, was brought before the police court this morning, and his examination was postponed to Thursday next. In default of $25, bail he was committed to prison.

The Meadville *Gazette* is in great wonderment at the election of a Democrat for Mayor in this city. It cannot understand how such a thing could take place It is a little curious, we acknowledge, but then the people of Erie, of both political parties, have got into a habit of late of doing about as they please, without consulting any of the self-constituted party leaders or chief men or ranks of the two parties.

☞ It is said that a discovery of gold has been made in the Chickasaw country, about a day's ride from Fort Arbuckle. Copper ore is also said to be abundant there. Should'nt wonder if the copper part of this story is correct, as there is undoubtedly a great deal of "copper color" in the Chickasaw country.

☞ The Boston *Post* tells of a man in Maine who kept a grocery store, and when he sold a pint or half a pint of rum, always put his thumb into the measure—an enormously large thumb—and at the end of twenty years *practice*, he estimated that he had sold his thumb for at least $5,000, and had it *left*, after all. What an old soaker it must be

☞ We think there is a good deal of truth in the assertion of one of our exchanges that one half the want in the market is caused by people looking on this, that, and the other useful employment, as not being genteel. Almost any young lady would rather starve by converting Berlin wool into vermillion lions at a shilling a dozen, than lay up money by taking in washing at a dollar a dozen, while there is scarcely one young man in a thousand now unemployed, but would not rather measure tape at 12 dollars a month than drive stage at nine dollars a week.

GOOD!—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that a leading whig Senator, whose political sagacity is unsurpassed, feeling himself a good deal aggrieved at the course of political events, declared awhile ago for Mr. Webster, to the astonishment of every body. Being pressed for his reasons for so unexpected a lurch, he at last avowed that he believed the whig party already needed the discipline of another national defeat; and to effect this purpose he wanted a candidate nominated who could not obtain *a single electorial vote*. Hence we want for Mr. *Webster*.

☞ The Ohio Stage Company held a meeting in Columbus last week for the purpose of considering a proposition to run a line of coaches through from the State to some point in California. It will require about 1,900 horses.

**Great Battle in Buenos Ayres—Defeat of Rosas.**

Accounts from England confirm the previous accounts from Buenos Ayres, of a great battle, and the defeat of Gen. Rosas.

The engagement commenced at 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 3d, and lasted till 10 at night. It was most obstinate and bloody, ending in the total defeat of Buenos Ayreneans under Rosas. Four thousand dead are reported to have been left upon the field.

Rosas and his daughter fled in disguise and Urquiza had taken possession of his head quarters.

All the American, English and French squadrons landed their marines to protect the residence of foreigners.

☞ The Cincinnati "Enquirer," in noticing the statement of Dr. Buckler, of Baltimore, that small pox is often communicated by means of bank notes, says:

"The teller of one of the banks of Columbus, an estimable young man, contracted the disease by handling a batch of bills which had been transmitted from this city, where the small pox was quite prevalent and in malignant form. The young man died, and by such a seemingly harmless channel of communication was that loathsome pestilence the cause of a family losing their main stay through life."

A DUKE IN DISTRESS.—Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wurtemberg, who has been travelling, during last summer and fall, in the Western Wilderness, has lately published in the "Allgemeine Zeitung," a short sketch of his adventures, from which it appears that on the 26th of October, near the mouth of the Southern Platte, the Duke fell into the hands of a tribe of Indians, who robbed him and his companion of everything they had with them. After having abused their prisioners in a barbarous manner, they permitted them to depart.

He fared, however, still worse on the 14th of November. An awful snow storm broke ove the hapless wanderer: his three horses died one after another; until difficulty could he continue on foot for fifteen miles further, when, at last, near the mouth of the Big Sandy Creek, his strength gave way, and he laid himself down, as he thought, to rise no more. Already were his limbs stiff and his senses began to forsake him, when the mail riders from Fort Laramie found the wretched Duke, and carried him, with great difficulty, to Independence, Missouri, where, under the most hospitable care of its generous inhabitants, he soon recovered his health and strength. The Duke expresses great gratitude to the people of Independence.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.—We have very little faith in the thousand and one remedies which are recommended for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and therefore care not to give currency to them, as a general thing. As the following, however, is given in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, a work of high standing, it is republished in the hope that it may be found of service to some of those in this region who are laboring under severe affections of the lungs, should they feel disposed to try it:

"A gentleman of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's medicine. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly prepared—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of cod liver oil. No material change was discovered in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest then abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved about the apartment reclining on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding, on an average, ten miles on horseback, facing the wind and breathing the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of a case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with cod liver oil."


HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country.—We can bear witness to their curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver Complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured. To those who are similarly affected we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that it will cure the disease spoken of, and many others to which "flesh is heir to." There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. Jackson, or of his agents throughout the country. 2m44.

$ 100 TO $200 PER MONTH.

This sum can be easily made by engaging in the Book Agency business. Full particulars made known at the Cheap Book Store, No 5 State street.


## MARRIED.

Jan 23d, in San Francisco, Mr. WM. KNOWLTON, and Miss FANNY NORTON, of Jordon, N. Y.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. R. S. Hill, Mr. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, of Ripley, N. Y., and Miss RACHEL R. STERRETT, of McKean.

On the same day by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. THOMAS' COCHRAN, of Exchangeville, Mercer county, and Miss S. E STERRETT, of M'Kean.

## DIED.

In Girard, at the residence of her son, on the 20th ult Mrs. SARAH INNIS, in the 86th year of her age.

In Franklin tp., on the morning of the 6th ult., of the Scarlet Fever, MINERVA R., only surviving daughter of Rasson and Catherine Marble, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

On Friday, the 26th ult., at the residence of her father in this city, Miss ANNA JAMES, aged 21 years.

On Monday, the 29th ult., Mrs. MARY ANN, consort of Samuel Love, of Millcreek, in the 24th year of her age.


**An Extraordinary Sale!**

1000 *Copies in Ten Days! The most interesting book of the season!*

"Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions."

☞ Beautifully Illustrated. Price $1 25. ☜

(EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.)

This book is one of the most interesting publications of the season.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

The book before us appears to have been edited with care, and to embrace much that is of exciting interest.—*Balt. Amer.*

The incidents, the sufferings, the trials and the privations endured in each of the expeditions narrated in this volume, are unanimously got up by Messrs. Derby & Co.—*Buffalo Courier.*

With the present excitement of the public mind on this subject, the work cannot fail of a warm welcome.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A more instructive or more entertaining book has rarely fallen in our way.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

For Sale Wholesale & Retail, by

DURLIN & SLOAN.

March 27, 1852 No. 5, State Street, Erie.

# BRANT'S
# PULMONARY BALSAM,

**The Great COUGH REMEDY.**

Many years of experience, and more than a **Hundred Thousand Cures of Consumptive** Complaints, have proved to the undoubted satisfaction of all persons who have become acquainted with this *wonderful remedy*, that it is **greatly superior**, because it is *soothing* and *healing*, and *more certain* to cure **Consumption** of the **Lungs**, than any other Remedy in the world. We know, however, that it is said by some that **Consumption** can not be cured. Be that the opinion of the many or the few, we shall not attempt to argue with such, but the we *will say*, and *do assert* as a fact, which can be proved in **thousands** of cases, that this medicine **has cured** *Coughs* and *diseases* which, *before* the cures were effected, were called **real Consumption**, and which were attended with symptoms that resembled, and were in all respects like the symptoms of those who *die*, and *when dead* are said to have *died* with that fatal disease **Consumption**. This Balsam has cured *thousands* of persons who were said to be hopelessly afflicted,—who had bad, *dry, rotting* **Coughs**—**Pains** in the **Breast, Side,** and *Back*—**Difficulty** of **Breathing**—*Parietal Expectoration*—*Hectic Fever*—Night Sweats—and **wasting away** of the **Flesh** and **Blood.** Persons having such complaints have been cured after it was said they *could not* live a week longer This Medicine has cured some who were supposed to be in a **dying** state, but, by the use of this remedy, they **now live,** and enjoy good health.

**This Balsam** is *purely a vegetable compound.* It is pleasant to take, and *never does injury* in any stage of disease or under any circumstances It *effects* its **wonderful** and *almost* **miraculous Cures by Purifying,** *Strengthening,* and **Invigorating** the whole System—*purifying the circulation,* and producing a *healthy action*—thus *allaying* **Cough**—*soothing the* **Nerves**—and *easing and facilitating* **Expectoration.** It Cures the following diseases, viz.:—

# Consumption,

**COUGHS** and *Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, Side, and Chest, Nervousness, Night Sweats, Palpitation of the Heart,* and all **FEMALE WEAKNESSES** and *Complaints* arising therefrom, **Cholera Infantum,** &c.

☞ **For Proof** and particulars of Cures, see our **Pamphlets** and *Handbills*—all our Agents have them to give away.

AGENTS—Carter & Brother, J. H Burton & Co., Erie; J. S. Foster, Girard; H. N. Gerrish Edinboro; S. C. Town & Co., North East; S. Potter, West Springfield; W. P. Judson & Co. Waterford; J. Davis, Lockport; P. H. Kellogg, Albion, P. S. Cowles, Springfield; J. B. Robinson, Crainsville; King & Wygant, Union Mills; B. C. Town, Wattsburg.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT.

**No. 44 Courtlandt Street, New York.**

*OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.*

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

*Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York,*

OFFERS at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price. Borders to match. Fire Board prints in great variety. Transparent window shades. Oil painted window shades. Wide window curtain papers, and window shade fixtures. Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation.—As their Stock is large and entirely new; they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their assortment and prices whether they want to buy or not.

*Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning 'till 10 o'clock in the evening.*

March 27 1852. 1m46.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

**At No. 1 Reed House.**

WE are now receiving quantities of the most desirable styles of Carpeting fresh from the manufactories. Those buying will find a full assortment of all qualities, from super Brussells down to a common cotton, at the corner store. Prices are astonishingly low. Drop in and see for yourselves.

☞ NEW GOODS of all kinds are pouring in. Ladies and Gents be on the alert for bargains.

Erie, March 27, 1852—16. CLARK & METCALF.

**EXPRESSLY FOR THE LADIES!!**

I HAVE selected with the greatest care the following list of goods which for beauty durability and cheapness cannot be excelled in this city, and I would call the attention of ladies goods is entirely NEW as I twenty five per. cent cheaper than they can be be had in any other house in this City. The following comprises a *small* part of my stock:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India Silk, | | Brocha Shawls, | |
| Rhoeade " | | Silk " | |
| Figd " | | Crape " | |
| Cannon " | | Undersleeves plain, | |
| Grade Rhone Silk, | | " tinsel, | |
| Florence " | | " long, | |
| Muslin de Laine, | | " mourning, | |
| Barge " | | Bonnett Ribbons, | |
| Silk Tissue, | | Belt " | |
| Lawns, Poplin, | | Tuletta " | |
| Irish Cord'ns, | | Satin " | |
| " Handkerchiefs, | | Edgings, Insertings, | |
| Cuffs, Chemizetts, | | Silk lace &c., &c. | |

But it is useless for me to endeavor to enumerate the articles comprising my STOCK for before I would have enumerated one hundredth part of them I would have a list that would fill the largest paper printed in the Union. Give us a call when you will be wanted on with the greatest pleasure. Remember the place Keystone Stores corner of French and fifth streets.

N. B.—No charges for showing goods.

Erie, March 27 1851—16. MOSES KOCH.

**FARM FOR SALE!!**

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, situate in Greene Township about 10 miles from the city of Erie. Said farm contains about 160 acres of land, about 100 of which is under good improvement, having thereon a good frame dwelling house, two Barns, an orchard of about 100 trees grafted from, there is also on the premises a water power upon which is erected a saw mill in good running order The farm is beautifully situated within two miles of Lake Pleasant is well watered and fenced, and will be sold at a bargain for cash in hand. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

Greene, March 27 1852—3t46. JOSEPH PATTERSON.

**PETROLEUM.**

*Chronic Cough Cured*

I TAKE pleasure in certifying to the valuable properties of Mr. Kier's Petroleum, for an affection of the breast, which was accompanied with severe pain in the chest, and cough I took the Petroleum in larger doses than is recommended in the directions. I took a large spoonful three times a day, at first I found it very unpleasant to take but after taking it a few days I got to like it. I should like to have a barrel of it to use in my family, for I believe it to be a valuable medicine. The Petroleum produced no unpleasant feelings whatever in the use of it.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1850 WM. DAY.

For reference apply to John D. M'Cord, corner of Strand Wood streets

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent; Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. D. Gleviaus, M'Kean; P. E. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Harvey and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.

March 27, 1851. 4t45 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.


**Orphan's Court Sale!**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Erie, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described pieces and parcels of Land situate in the Township of Conneaut, County of Erie, and described and bounded as follows, to wit: A certain piece of land, bounded on North by the road leading west from Cranesville, on the East by land leading to Conneautville, on the South by land in Albion, on the South by lands of William Cheeseman and Francis Randall, and on the West by lands of Francis Randall, the heir of John Randall, Thomas Ward containing about Fifty-two acres of Land and having thereon the Juliet Mills, a Chair Factory, two Dwelling Houses, Barns, Out-Houses, &c. Also a certain other piece of land bounded North by lands of John Pomroy and A. Crane, on the East by the road leading from Lexington to Conneautville, on the South by the road leading west from Cranesville, and on the West by lands of Royal Kennedy, containing about Fifty acres of Land. Also, a certain piece of land bounded North by lands of Adonijah Crane, East by lands of the heirs of Samuel Bradish, dec. south by the same, and West by the Conneautville road, containing about twenty two acres of Land. Also a certain other piece of land, bounded North by the road leading west from Cranesville, on the East by lands of the heirs of Samuel Bradish, aforesaid, and lands of A. N. Trask, on the South by lands of said Trask, and on the West by the Conneaut's Il road, and containing about sixteen acres of land and having thereon a Dwelling House.

The above described lands belong to the Estate of Amos King, [late of Conneaut Township, deceased,] and are finely situated near the enterprising village of Albion, mostly improved with a rich soil well adapted to grain, grass, fruit &c The Juliet Mills situated on a durable stream, and in one of the most eligible business locations in the country.

TERMS.—One fourth at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest on the whole balance annually with each instalment to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

MARCUS A. KING,
MERITABLE KING,
Executors of Amos King, dec'd.

Albion, March 27, 1852.

**Orphan's Court Sale.**

BY an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Erie County, will be exposed at Public Vendue, on the premises in Harborcreek township, on Saturday April 17th, 1852, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, being the property of James M'Williams, deceased, late of the township aforesaid, situated on the Buffalo Road, and bounded on the North by said road; on the East by land of Col. James M. Moorhead and Daniel Murray's heirs; on the South by land of Elias Campbell, and on the West by land of Thomas Moorhead 2nd, containing 20 acres of land.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half on confirmation of sale; and the balance in five years with interest payable annually on the whole sum unpaid, to be secured by Judgment, Bond and Mortgage on the premises. IRA SHERWIN, Administrator.

Harborcreek, March 27, 1852. 3t46.

*To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Erie County*

The Petition of Wareham Taggert to keep a Public House of entertainment, at the stand he now occupies in Harborcreek township.

Harborcreek, March 17, 1852. W. TAGGART.

We the undersigned citizens of Harborcreek township, in said County, do certify that the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary, to accommodate the public. Jon J. Duncan, John Kirkpatrick, George Bonnell, Sylvester P. May, Robert Sewell, Porter Willard, Henry Chatfield, C. Hull, T. S. Shadduck, Chas. F. Kendrick, John Dodge, R. H. Henry, William Benton, William Sultsman.

March 27, 1852. 3t-35*

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace for the County of Erie.*

The Petition of Alvah Robinson, respectfully showeth, that your petitioner has purchased the Tavern stand lately owned by S. M. Sherwood, in the village of Edinboro, on the road leading from Erie to Meadville, which is well calculated for a Public House of entertainment and from his neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers: he therefore, prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn, or Public House of entertainment there. And your petitioner will ever pray &c. A. ROBINSON.

EDINBORO, March 22, 1852.

We, the undersigned citizens of Edinboro, being personally acquainted with Alvah Robinson the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house rooms conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore, beg leave to recommend him for the license agreeably to his petition.

(Signed.) Aaron Lick, Samuel Kaser, John W. Campbell, Wm. P Burchfield, Alexander Campbell, C. M. Greendeld, Geo. Broad, Mortimer Phelps, E. W. Gerrish, Isaac Vanhamel, H. C. Gerrish.

March 27, 1852.


SEAMLESS Bags 1000 for sale by.

Erie, March 27, 1852. J. H. FULLERTON.

**FOR THE LADIES**

A VERY select assortment of Card cases and Scrivenors, and a very fine article of French plain and Embossed cards to put in them, just received, to accommodate the Ladies, at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street.

Jan. 30, 1852—3t. DURLIN & SLOAN.

**For the Sons of the Green Isle.**

"IRELAND as I saw it," and "Ireland's Welcome to the Stranger," two interesting works on Ireland, just received and for sale at the cheap Book Store, No. 5, State Street.

Erie, Feb. 7, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN

BUFFALO ADVERTISEMENT.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**

*New and Extensive Establishment for the sale of CARPETINGS FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DOMESTIC AND FANCY*

*DRY GOODS,*

*And House Furnishing Articles in general, Townsend Hall,* 218

MAIN STREET.

W. B. BISHOP, having opened the spacious Rooms in Townsend Hall, for the sale of the above goods, is prepared with a new and splendid assortment, unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, either in quality, beauty, variety, or cheapness. He is prepared to supply Steamboats, Hotels or Private Families with every article in his line, at New York City prices.

In my store will be found new and elegant designs in Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry Brussels, three ply Ingrain and other carpets, floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 2 to 24 feet; Canton matting, splendid Damask and Lace Curtains, Cornices, and all other Drapery, Trimmings, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Curled Hair, Sea Grass and Straw Mattresses, and every article in the Upholstery line.

In the Dry Goods line I have a full and complete assortment, and having had many years experience in the purchasing of Dry Goods, I can offer my stock to purchasers with full confidence that I cannot be undersold by any house either in or out of New York City.

I respectfully solicit a call from all purchasers. My goods will at all times be exhibited cheerfully.

I have in my employ an experienced Carpet Maker and Upholsterer, who will use his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction to my customers. W. B. BISHOP, 218 Main street,

March 27, 1852.—1t46. 1st store below Swan street.

**Wall and Window Paper.**

JUST received at the Cheap Book Store a choice lot of Wall and Window Paper. Also a few patterns of Fire Boards.—Ladies, give us a call—you can't do better in the city.

March 13. DURLIN & SLOAN.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

**CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,**

*(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)*

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

*111 Broadway, 1 Door South of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.*

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivaled. We offer our goods for *spot Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods*

Ribbons rich for Bonnetts, Caps, Sashes and Belts. Bonnett Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons. Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas. Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings. Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs. Blonde, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils, Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.—English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces. Red, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts. French and American Artificial Flowers. French Lace, English, American, and Italian, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 27 1852. 1t46.

**ERIE ACADEMY.**

THE Spring Term of this Institution commences on Monday, March 29th, under charge of

FAYETTE DURLIN, A. B.,

Principal, and Teacher of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Practical Surveying.

O. H. HENDRYX,

Teacher of the English Department,

MISS A. KIDDLE,

Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany

TUITION PER QUARTER

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Branches, | $2 00 |
| Higher English Branches, | 3 00 |
| Languages, | 4 00 |

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the Term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

GEO. A. LYON President.

MURRAY WHALLON, Secretary. Erie, March 23, 1852.

**IMPORTANT!**

JUST received by D. B. DERBY, at his shop on the Reed House Row, a full supply of stock, consisting of Shot Guns, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash. Shot Guns afforded at *from $2 50 to $50 each.* Rifles of all description, manufactured cheap for cash or ready pay.

☞ All Jobbing done promptly and neatly, at moderate rates.

Erie, March 27, 1852.

**Just Received by Express.**

A FEW Copies of G. P. R. JAMES' New Novel; "A Story without a Name," Mrs. ELLIS' new work "Self Deception, or the History of the Human Heart," and Nos 3, 4, and 5, Whittacallites," "Hood's Own," &c., of Putnam's popular semi-monthly Library. Also. April Nos of Graham, Godey, and Sartain's Magazines.—For Sale at the Cheap Book Store, No. 5 State Street. DURLIN & SLOAN.

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

G. P. R. JAMES' New Novel "A Story without a Name." Self Deception, or the History of a Human Heart"—by Mrs. ELLIS "Kossuth and his Companions." Also—Sartain's Graham's and Godey's Magazines for April, at

March 27, 1852. J. B. GUNNISON & Co's. New Book Store.

**LOST.**

ON Peach St. between 4th and 7th, on Tuesday evening last, a blue black cloak cape with fringe; the finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office Erie, March 27 1852—3t46.

NEW GOODS.

H. FULLERTON has returned from New York and is receiving a full stock of Spring goods to which will be sold for Ready Pay at as low prices as can be found in this city.

March 27 1852. 4t.

**Boots and Shoes.**

50 CASES of Eastern manufacture, offered at prices below any others in the city, also a full assortment of my own make as usual. March 27 1852. J. H. FULLERTON.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY LOTS.

**RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!**

*An entire Block of Lots in the City of Erie to be sold on Terms to suit purchasers.*

THE Trustees of the Erie Academy will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 15th of March next, at the Court House in said city, that desirable and valuable Block, situated between Fourth and Fifth, Chesnut and Myrtle streets, in 32 subdivisions, each having a front of 41 feet and 3 inches, with a depth of 138 feet, with an Alley in the rear, a draft of which may be seen at the office of the Secretary.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the amount at the execution of the deed, the balance in twenty years, interest to be paid annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. Purchasers will be required to pay the sum of four dollars upon each subdivision purchased in addition to the several sums bid by them, to cover the expense of deeds, bonds, mortgages and survey

GEORGE A LYON, President.

MURRAY WHALLON, Secretary. Jan. 21, 1852.—37

N. B.—*The above sale of lots is adjourned until April 15th, 1852,* where it will take place at the Court House, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M

SEE HERE! GREAT BARGAINS.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS—Melodeons and Seraphines, all kinds of Music and Musical Merchandize sold AT COST from now till the 1st of April at William Welling's Music Store, east of the Erie Bank. Don't forget the time—from now till the 1st of April.

Erie, March 20 1852. 2t43

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

**BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.**

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery an l a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases,

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20, 1852.—1y. E. C. BROWN & CO

**ANOTHER SUPPLY!**

OF Dream Life, Reveries of a Bachelor, Faggot of French Sticks, a Lady's Voyage around the World, Christers Quarto Dictionary, Harpers Grahams and Knickerbocker Magazines for March, Forest Divorce Case and more of those choice Blank Books at J. B. GUNNISON & CO'S

Erie, March 19 1852. New Bookstore.

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, No 1. Park Row, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 13 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shadduck, is a practical Architect, and has been for several years engaged in that business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings. We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shadduck to all persons who may be engaged in building, and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make.

| | |
|---|---|
| Conrad Brown Jr. | W. Taggart |
| Mathew R. Batt | J. H. Fullerton |
| Pardon Bennett | James D. Dunlap |
| E. Holmes | John P. Vincent |
| Smith Jackson | John H. Walker |
| D. S. Sterrett | C. McSparren |
| Erie March 20 1851—tf13. | F. Waters. |

**Money wanted for the Cause of Liberty.**

THE Undersigned wishes to free himself from his Creditors and not having the money to do it, he therefore asks all those that know themselves indebted to him to call and pay their respective dues on or before the 15th of April next or costs must be made, a certificate will in all cases be given for the amount received. Erie March 20 1852—3t. WM. P RINDERNECHT.

**To the Inhabitants of Harborcreek, North East, Greenfield and all others in Erie County.**

TAKE NOTICE!!

WM. F. RINDERNECHT of Erie and A. P. Jones of Harborcreek have purchased the entire stock of goods of Messrs. King and Brown at Moorheadville in Harborcreek and intend to continue the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand of King and Brown, under the name of

RINDERNECHT & JONES!!!

In addition to our present Stock we will receive in a few days by Railroad from New York all styles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, Iron, Steele, Nails, Dye Stuffs, Liquors and everything generally kept in a Grocery and Dry Good Store in a first class shop. Our Motto shall be to sell cheaper than the cheapest. We invite the citizens of the above named townships to call and examine our stock and prices and if we cannot show them as large a stock of goods as some in Erie we can show them a good assortment of everything and at prices that cannot be beat.

Wanted in exchange for goods, Cash, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, dried Apples and Peaches, Pork, Hams, &c., &c. March 20, 1852.—1y.

**WATER CURE.**

"COLD SPRINGS WATER CURE" is situated about a mile north of the city of Buffalo, at the celebrated Cold Springs, (from whence it derives its name,) and at the terminus of the line of omnibuses on Main street.

It has been in operation about eighteen months, and the success which has attended the treatment of patients has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Cures have been performed, which to the patients themselves, to their friends, and to the public, have seemed a little short of miraculous. The proprietors do not wish to encourage those who have been declaring themselves health for years; with instantaneous restoration, but feel entirely safe in saying that water treatment will cure all that can be cured by any other treatment and will succeed in many cases where other measures have failed; and will cure in less time and more comfortable to the patient, and all things considered at much less expense.

The diet is such as is adapted to invalids, and gymnastic exercises united to the physical condition of each patient, and innocent amusements such as have a tendency to invigorate the constitution are regularly pursued.

The institution is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated, the surrounding scenery beautiful, and all things tending to health and comfort acceptable, and no pains will be spared to render our guests cheerful and contented, while receiving all the advantages of medical aid and Water applications, A. Shattuck, M. D. has the Medical charge, assis

## ERIE SCALE W[illegible]

BENNETT & [illegible] inform all persons that they have for SALE, that they continue to manufacture Hay, Platform and Counter Scales of various sizes and drafts, of the most approved Fairbank's Patterns; all of which are warranted. Cast Steel beamage, and equal to any now in use.

They also keep on hand Suction Pumps, suited to Wells or Cisterns, Lead Pipe, Door and Trunk Keys. Bell Hanging and most kinds of Whitesmith Jobbing done at their shop, No. 101, French street. G. A. BENNETT, Erie, Jan. 31, 1852—37. J. BROOKS.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have been using Bennett & Brooks' Platform and Counter Scales for a number of years, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them a superior article to any now in use.

Henry Cadwell, Hardware Merchant,
Bennett & Co., Iron Founders,
H. S. Fay, Erie City Mills,
Perkins & Elden, Keystone Paper Mills,
Vincent, Himrod & Co., Iron Founders,
Lowry & Scott, Coal Merchants,
Towner & Kelley, Canal Mills.

## NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store on Park Row, two doors west of Williams' & Wright's Exchange Office, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store by Mr. Stockton, desires to call the attention of the citizens of Erie to his stock of **Hats & Caps** which he is now opening, direct from Eastern Manufactories. Being a practical Hatter himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the selection of these goods, the community may rest assured they are made of good materials, and by the best workmen, and will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats at New York prices, and Caps of almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber hopes by honorable, fair dealing, to build up his business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but make reliable customers. R. J. ROGERS.

Erie, Sept. 13, 1851.—18

## GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

**Cheap Groceries and Fure Wines and Liquors.**
*NO. 7, POOR PEOPLES' ROW, STATE ST.*

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Fish, &c. which, having been purchased at reduced prices, consequent upon the pressure in the money market, he is enabled to sell at rates that

**Astonish the Natives and Defy Competition.**

He therefore takes pleasure in calling the attention of a generous eating and drinking public to an enumeration of a part of the many good things he has in store for them, feeling sure they have but to EXAMINE QUALITY AND PRICES to be satisfied that it will be to their interest to purchase of him. His stock consists in part of

### WET AND DRY GROCERIES:

P Rico, N. O. and Cuba sugar, Old Java, and all other Coffees,
Pulverized, crushed, granulated Black & Green Teas, all kinds,
and Coffee sugars. Tobacco, smoking and chewing
Molasses, all qualities & kinds, plug and paper, all kinds.
Rice,

**No. 7,** Curcos, Snuffs, **Poor**
Black and Yellow Snuff,
Domestic and Havana Cigars, Raisins,
Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Cloves,
Nutmeg, Mace, Indigo, Ginger, Cassa, Ground Coffee,
Pepper-sauce, Olive, Castor and Sperm Oils; Herring Scotfish,
Mackerel, Salmon, Whitefish and Trout; Fancy and
Common Ale & Scotch Ale, London Porter,
Glass-ware, Rockingham and Stone
Ware of every description;
Also the best assortment

**People's** **Row.**

OF CANDIES IN THE CITY.

In the line of Wines and Liquors his stock embraces Pale and Dark Brandies, St. Croix and Jamacia Rum, Scheidam and Fine Apple Gin, Scotch, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port and Madeira Wine, Sherry, Malaga, Red Port, Claret and Champagne Wines; Also, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, together with all-most every thing else in his line. M. M MOORE.

Erie, Feb. 21, 1851. 14

**Teas from 3 to 4 Shillings per lb.**

I AM now selling an excellent article of Tea for 3 & 4 shillings per lb, worth 4s. None need go without this Leverage.

Feb. 21, 1852—41. M. M MOORE, State St.

TOBACCO.—Lillenthal's and Anderson's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Walk up, all who "use the weed."

Feb. 21-52. M. M. *MOORE, No 7, Poor People's Row.*

## LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors *in this city*, from the best Cognacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.

Feb. 21, 1852. M. M. *MOORE*, State St.

## GLASS WARE.

A COMPLETE assortment of Glass Ware has just been opened at MOORE'S cheap Grocery Store. Feb. 21, 1852—41.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing, can be found at the store of

Erie, Oct. 25. SENNETT & CO.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glassware may be found at the store of 22 SENNETT & CO.

**Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.**

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated British Remedy, tells us to the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse. I have purchased the lasive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses afflicted with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints, &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.

Wesleyville, October 11, 1851. y22

**D. S. JONES & Co.**

CORNER of Fourth and Race streets, Phila., Publishers of the Model Architect, by SAMUEL SLOAN, to be completed in 24 monthly parts.

The above work is designed to meet the wishes, not only of those directly interested in buildings, but all who desire the advancement of the mechanic arts in our country, and wish to cultivate their taste and acquaintance with correct picture. The handsome manner in which it is prepared and embellished, renders it a tasteful ornament for the drawing-room, while its accurate delineations give it the highest practical value.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 now ready for delivery.

Price—50 cents per number. Address as above, post paid. 151

**American Life and Health Insurance Company,**
CAPITAL $500,000.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
*CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

Office with the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company issues Policies at *Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates*, and at *Mutual Rates*, which for $1000 are as follows:

| *Age.* | *Total Abstinence.* | *Joint Stock.* | *Mutual.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | $11 00 | $14 70 | $17 70 |
| 25 | 12 30 | 16 00 | 20 40 |
| 30 | 13 40 | 17 80 | 23 00 |
| 35 | 17 90 | 22 90 | 27 50 |
| 40 | 20 50 | 25 70 | 32 00 |

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

| *Rates under 50 years of age.* | | *Over 50 and under 60.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per year for per week, | | Per year for per week. | |
| $2 40 | $2 00 | $3 50 | $2 00 |
| 3 00 | 3 00 | 5 75 | 3 00 |
| 4 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 4 00 |
| 5 60 | 5 00 | 6 25 | 5 00 |
| 6 00 | 6 00 | 7 50 | 6 00 |

On the decease of a person insured, $20 will be paid as a funeral allowance, provided death was not the result of crime or immorality. An expense fee of $1 50 in addition to the above will be charged the first year, which must be forwarded at the time of making application. O. H. IRISH, *Agent*,

Dr. J. L. STEWART, *Medical Examiner.*

Erie, Jan. 21, 1852—3m41

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!!!**

LATEST arrival of Groceries, direct from New York. I have just received and have now open for inspection the largest stock of wet and dry family Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Nails, Glass, Wooden and Willow Ware, Dye Stuffs &c., ever brought to this market, which I will sell at wholesale or retail far below former prices, and I want it perfectly known by all, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Erie Nov. 22, 1851. 28 Corner of fifth & State-st.

**Notice to all.**

I HAVE a general assortment of Wooden Ware, Mats of all description, Yankee Notions, all of which would be too tedious to enumerate, but every thing in this line I will sell cheaper than any one in this city. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Nov. 29. Corner of 5th State sts

**Sugars! Sugar!!**

12 Tons of different qualities of Sugar now selling from 3½ to 10 cts. per pound, at retail and prices still lower by the package Nov. 22, '51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that can't be beat Call and see.

Erie Nov 22, '51. 28 W. F. EINDERNECHT.

THE Ladies will find very elegant black Brocade changeable silks, cheap at Feb 21, '52. J. H. FULLERTON'S.

CARPET WARP for sale at March 13 J. B. COOK'S.

**Tea! Tea!!**

25 Chests of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts at Nov. 22, '51. 28 W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by Nov. 29, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

200 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by Nov. 29, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Chocolate, Cocoa, Baker's Broma, and a few dozen of those infallible Yeast Powders, constantly on hand and for sale by W. F RINDERNECHT.

Nov. 29. Corner of 6th and State-st

2 TONS John McFarland & Co's nne Saleratus, for sale by the box at manufacturer's prices

Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

**Tobacco!!**

JOHN Anderson & Co's, Lieberthal & Co's, G. Short & Son's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 37 cts. to the finest cut, for sale by

Erie Nov 22, 1851. 28 W. F RINDERNECHT.

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION**
**Clear the track for**
SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods in his line, ever offered to this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say that I must have got by the Custom House *without paying duty.* Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

**Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50!**

Buffalo Robes for $2 50; Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

**REMOVAL.**

THE undersigned having removed his Tailoring Establishment to the rooms directly over A. & J. S. Waites' Grocery store, lately occupied by Thompson and Grant, and opposite Brown's Hotel, would inform his friends and the friendly public generally that he still lives in accordance with the Divine command, "By the sweat of his brow," and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended heretofore. Having just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to cut and make any and every garment in his line in a style not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. Also, Naval and Military clothing made to order.

☞ Cutting done promptly, and with care, for others to make up.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1851. JOHN GOALDING. 24

**NOTICE!**

THE Subscriber intending to reside for some time in Erie, has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery, office at his residence on 6th [illegible] west of the Episcopal Church.

Erie, Jan. 10, '52 ly. W. FOYNTELL JOHNSTON, M D

## ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

THE arrival of this patriot in this country is likely to be attended with great enthusiasm and joyful greetings on the part of the American people, and why not? his has been a life devoted to his country, to the cause of liberty—to the elevation of his countrymen—therefore he cannot but be dear to the American people, alive to all that tends to elevate, to improve and to better. But the arrival of Kossuth cannot be hailed with greater joy than can the arrival in this City of Singer's Patent, straight needle, perpendicular action Sewing Machine. This machine is destined to work miracles and cause a great revolution in the clothing business. This machine is the most important and useful invention of the age. It has been used a sufficient length of time to be thoroughly tested upon a great variety of work, and in all cases is fully approved. It executes in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, the work of the following occupations, viz.—Tailors, boot, shoe and gaiter manufacturers, harness and saddle makers, shirt makers, Corset makers, Carriage trimmers, cap makers and hat binders, dress makers, stocking manufacturers, glove makers, coatmakers, carpet bag manufacturers, trunk makers whip makers and upholsters. And may also be most profitably used in making sails and awnings, beds and matrasses, horse collars, oiled clothing, sacking bottoms, and map and chart binding, and indeed for any other purpose where stitching by hand has been required. This machine, which is about twelve inches square, and weighs 45 pounds, is compact, ornamental in form, durable in all its parts, not liable to get out of order, and is easily adjusted and operated. It will perform the labor of from five to ten persons, depending on the kind of work and skill of the operator. The best kind of Tailor's custom work can be executed with it in the best manner; and in making caps, and most other articles to which it is adapted, its work is far superior to that done by hand. The Machine will be constantly on Exhibition and for sale at No. 2, Commercial Exchange, French street, where all persons interested are invited to call, and may be assured of receiving abundant evidence and perfect ocular demonstration of the great utility and value of this invention. Those wishing to purchase clothing, are hereby notified that I can sell them cheaper clothing, made in the most durable manner, and in the time as much stitching as that manufactured all by hand. A garment, which, in the ordinary way it would take a workman all day to stitch, can, by the help of the machine, be stitched in half an hour, and done in a manner far superior to that done by hand. Therefore, by the aid of this machine I am enabled to make better work, and at the same time cheaper work than those who manufacture clothing in the ordinary way. To be convinced, give me a call, when the most skeptical can be cured of his skepticism, and the unbeliever's doubts cast to the four winds, and all sent on their way rejoicing that clothing can be manufactured so cheap, so durable and so beautiful, as can be done by Singer's Patent Sewing Machine. MOSES KOCH,

No. 2, Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, Nov. 29, 1851.—tf29

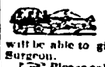
## CANAL MILLS.

PLASTER. PLASTER.—300 tons of fine ground and white Plaster, in bbls. or loose, for sale at a lower rate than ever before offered in this market.

One thousand good Flour Barrels wanted for which cash will be paid. TOWNER & KELLEY,

Jan. 9, 1852.—3m33 Sixth Street.

**W. C. BRALEY.**



WOULD say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire race of patent remedies for horses, and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction generally either as a farrier or Surgeon.

☞ Please call at my office at the Canal Stable near the outlet lock of the Erie Extension Canal, and judge for yourselves.

Jan. 3, 1851.—1y34

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm containing 221 acres, *situated in the town-ship of* North East, 3½ miles from the depot at North East village. Said farm has 160 acres of improvement and the whole under fence, with two never failing streams of water running through it. The buildings are a new frame House, calculated for a dairy house; one barn 32 by 41; 2 Barns 26 by 36; one Shed converted into a stabling 70 feet long; one Corn Barn and one Cider Mill 26 by 36. There are two good Orchards on the premises, and a road running through the centre, which would make it convenient for two farms. Terms of sale one fourth in hand and the remainder in eight semi-annual payments with interest payable annually. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers. A. B. FULLER, at Erie, or

Also—several desirable building Lots near the depot at Erie, cheap on time; enquire of A B FULLER

Erie, Feb. 14, 1852—3m40

**Land and Lots for Sale.**

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

160 acres in LeBoeuff, township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $1000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $40 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 3000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in LeBoeuff tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of in Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Erie, will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises on Saturday the 10th day of April, 1852, the following property to wit: All that piece and parcel of land situate in Cranesville Elk Creek township in said county; bounded east by the lands of William T. Robinson, south by the highway and west by the highway, and containing about forty rods of ground more or less; and having thereon a blacksmith's shop.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest on the whole sum annually with each instalment, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises

HORACE HALL, Administrator of
Feb, 26, 1852.—42 WILLIAM MUNROE, Dec'd

**SPRING GOODS.**

LOOMIS & Co. have received this day, *Silver Plated* and Plain Dining and Desert Forks, Spoons, beautiful patterns Napkin Rings, Pickle Forks, Fruit Knives, splendid Bracelets and other Jewelry, nearly opposite Brown's New Hotel, State st.

Erie, March 4, 1852. 43.

RAZORS—A first rate quality can be found at Erie, Jan 31, '52.—38. G. LOOMIS & CO'S

**FLAG SHIP LAWRENCE CANES.**

ON HAND, or made to order in any style of Gold and Silver Mounting, Canes of the old relic of former greatness and glory. Erie, Feb 14, '52—40. G. LOOMIS & CO.

GOLD PENS.—Received by Express a large and well selected assortment of Bagley *Pens in Gold and Silver Cases*, embracing his United States, Commercial and Ladies Pen, all warranted for six months. A large assortment of other makers Pens, very cheap in price, at G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

Erie, Feb 14, 1852.—40 State Street.

NEW WATCHES—Just received by express, six boxes splendid Silver Lever and Cylinder Watches, sole ted for Time Keepers, and will be sold close them up, by the case, at Wholesale prices. Call and see them. Opposite Brown's New Hotel

Erie, Jan. 31, '52.—38. G. LOOMIS & CO.'S

SPANISH FANS—A new and beautiful style for Parties, &c., just opened at Jan. 31,—38. G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

PERSONS in want of fine Stationary should call at Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S.

REVERIES of a Bachelor, Fresh Gleanings, Lorgnette and Battle Summer, by Ik. Marvel, only had at

17 Dream Life; expected first Express. GUNNISON'S.

PARKER'S READERS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, for sale by the dozen or single copy at GUNNISON'S.

HUNTERS abridged and unabridged, Boyers, and Bentipe's method Books for the Piano Forte for sale at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

DIARY'S in great variety at *Erie, Jan 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S New Book Store.*

GILT Pocket Bibles in great variety some as low as 4 shillings at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S.

MOBY Dick or the Whale by Herman Melville for sale at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S.

COOPERS Novels in cheap form at Erie, Jan. 10, GUNNISON'S New Book Store Park Row.

MCGUFFEY'S SPELLERS by the dozen at Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S.

SANDER'S SPELLERS AND READERS may be had at Erie, Jan 3, 1851. GUNNISON'S.

XBAZINS celebrated perfumery, hair oil &c., &c., ephemeral extracts for the handkerchief, Pomadeo, Bears oil, shaving Cream, Fancy Soaps, Tooth Paste, and Amandine for capped hands; all highly perfumed and warranted by

Erie, Dec. 13 1851-31 J. H. BURTON & Co.

GUM DROPS.—Rose, Raspbury and Lemon, a beautiful article for coughs, colds, &c. J. H. BURTON & Co.

LIGHT, LIGHT.—Ten barrels improved No 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil, and three barrels Bleached Winter Strained Elephant Oil; also Camphene, Pine Oil and Burning fluid for sale by No 5 Reed House, J. H. BURTON & Co.

HARRISONS COLUMBIAN INK—A lot of this celebrated ink just received by J. H. BURTON & Co.

2000 Almanacs for 1852 for gratuitous distribution, at J. H. BURTON & Co's,

MEN'S and Boys' Caps, Silk and Worsted Plush, Oil Cloth Caps, Roach and Beaver Hats. Also, a good assortment of ladies' Muffs for sale very cheap by S. JACKSON.

BONNET, Cap, Satin and Taffette Ribbons, a large assortment at S. JACKSON'S.

DE LANES, Plain and Figured all styles and qualities for sale cheaply SMITH JACKSON

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

JUST Received by John B. Cook.
Consisting of
Dress goods and Trimmings,
Linen Lawns and Cambric,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Gents fancy Cravats,
Ladies walking Shoes, and Boots,
" Rubber Shoes,
French Cassimeres,
Doe Skin "
Carpet-bags and Satchels,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

Erie, Feb 2- 42.

**Plain and Fig'd De Laines, Alpacas,**

MERINOES, Bik. Silks, Bik Satins, Prints, Gloves and Hosiery, Lace Collars and Cuffs, and Shawls, all to be found Feb. 14, 1852—40 at JNO. B. COOK'S *Cheap Cash Store*

SATINETS, from 25 cts per yard; any amount on hand at Feb. 14—40 *JNO. B. COOK'S.*

LADIES' BUSKINS, *Walking Shoes* and *Slips*, a good and for sale cheap at Feb. 14—40 *JNO. B. COOK'S.*

GENTS' Fine *SHIRTS*, Gents' Cravats, Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, just received at Feb. 14, *JNO B. COOK'S.*

TICKING and COTTON STRIPS, just received at Feb 14. *COOK'S Cheap Cash Store.*

RUBBER shoes.—A good assortment for Ladies, Misses and Gents, just received and for sale at the Cheap store of Erie, Feb. 14, '52—40. JOHN B. COOK.

CLOTHS Vestings and Cassimeres just received at the Cheap store of Feb. 14, '52.—40 JOHN B COOK.

BROAD Shirting, Cotton Yarn, Batts Wadding, for sale at the Cheap Cash store of Feb. 14, '52—40. JOHN B. COOK.

BEAVER Goods a large amount on hand which will be sold at low rates at Feb. 14, '52—40 JOHN B. COOK.

CARPETS and Matings for Hall, State Carpeting for sale at the Cheap Cash store of JOHN B. COOK.

Erie, Feb. 14, 1852.—40. Cheap Side

COLORED Hunting Cottons, assorted numbers at March 13 J B COOK'S.

A FURTHER arrival of Cloths and Cassimere, which will be sold at the same small profits as before at March 13, J. B. COOK'S Cash Store.

HARDWARE and Crockery selling off at almost any price to close up that part of the business. Also some Nails at March 13 COOK'S.

A GOOD Calico Dress can be bought for 50 cents, warranted fast colors, at COOK'S.

JAPAN WARE.—Just received another lot expressly for *Job Long*, at *Buffalo* prices RUFUS REED.

**DR. MARCHISI'S**
**UTERINE CATHOLICON.**

THE undersigned, having become agents for this invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.

This *CATHOLICON* is in truth one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Age, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This declaration is based upon the fact that it will cure more than nine tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS,**

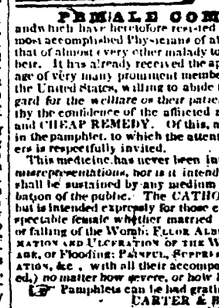
and which has heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which the human family is heir. It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and having due regard for the *welfare on their patients, and to in every way* worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this, additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and Practioners is respectfully invited.

This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and *misrepresentations*, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON *will secure* all, or it is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female whether married or single—PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the Womb; FLUOR ALBUS, or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE, or Flooding; PALPITATION, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATIONS, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) *no matter how severe, or how long standing.*

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our Store.

CARTER & BROTHER, Erie, *Druggists*,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
Central Depot, 366 Broadway, New York. 6m31

**A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST**
**QUACKERY.**
*THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED:*
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,
**OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!!**




DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain Engravings and Engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the sexual organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gonorrhœa, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weaknesses, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their results. By M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of New York University—Member of the Hospital des Venereinnes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

**CAUTION.**

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., *in obtain language. It* enables every one to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge *if properly treated.* Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and im osture practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. This is a beautiful form of two hundred pages, and the price of one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr M. B. La Croix, or box 1690, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the *author*, No. 56, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N.Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, *Dropsy of the Womb.*

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female imposters, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty *have an injurious effect upon the constitution*, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

**Dr. DeLancy's Female Periodical Pills,**

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would be but to add to their merits. *The only precaution* necessary to be observed by ladies, should they take them is they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the *wrappers accompanying* each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are public medicines.

Remember 61 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y47

**$50 FORFEIT.**

DR. HUNTER will forfeit $50, if failing to cure any case of disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afflicting. Ladies are invited to his Private Rooms, 18, North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, without fear of interruption by other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician are invited to call. Those who have injured themselves by solitary vice are also invited.

READ AND REFLECT.—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians, ignorant of this class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to. Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study.

YEARS OF PRACTICE, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with special care on the body, throat, nose or legs, pains in the head or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, disease arising from youthful excesses or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the doctor to offer *speedy relief* to all who may place themselves under his care.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y51

## ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

**Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.**

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it working well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK**

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

**Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!**

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns Also:

**Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!**

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of *years patronized him* that he continues to manufacture as

**FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING**

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

**Goods. Workmanship or Prices.**

*Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted.* Also *cutting warranted, if properly made up.* Call and see if *old things have not become new!* at the *old* stand of the subscriber JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 20

**GEN. LOPEZ PUT TO DEATH.**

**FIFTY AMERICANS MASSACRED!**

AND all this is done because they were trying to assist the Cubans to obtain their independence; and as usual some are pleased while others are displeased, but the only way we know to please all is to

CALL AT JUSTICES

And examine his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Which he will make up to order on the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen leaving their measures for any garment can depend on having it when promised, and if not satisfied they will not be asked to take it away.

**Ready Made Clothing.**

We have on hand and continue to make a very superior lot of Ready Made Clothing, which we can recommend to those in want, and would invite our friends and the public to call and examine Goods, Prices and Make; and to those not judges we say bring along some one to judge for you, and we know you will be satisfied with

**Best Goods in the City!**

This we boast of and note comparison. Also, a nice lot of White and Fancy Shirts, Drawers and Undershirts, Suspenders, Stocks and Stock Cravats, which we bought very low, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

We would return our thanks to the Public for past favors, and be pleased to see all our old customers and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give us a call at No. 8, Reed House.

JOHN M. JUSTICE, Practical Tailor.

Erie Sept. 13, 1851. 18

**Musical Academy.**

THIS institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for *families* containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First, vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the names of musical masters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodion.— All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie Oct. 4, 1851, tf21

A LARGE assortment of Pianos and Melodians just received at WM. WILLING'S Music Store.

Erie, dec. 13. 1851,

**LIVER COMPLAINT,**
**JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,**

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
*CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,*
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
**120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.**

***Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.***

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and its appendages, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED,

From the "Boston *Bee.*"

The editor said, Dec. 22nd—

*Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant to take, mild in smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate constitutions with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 23—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

**PHILADELPHIA EVIDENCE.**

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper in the United States.